

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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March 9 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 62, 2 p.m. 63
Humidity 76 79

March 9, 1914

Temperature 6 a.m. 71 p.m. 78
Humidity 95 94

WEATHER FORECAST
OVERCAST—
Barometer 30.14

2553 日四廿月正

TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1915.

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TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

GREECE AND THE WAR.

CROWN COUNCIL FAVOURS INTERVENTION.

Popular Sympathy With the Allies.

FURTHER ACTIVITY BY THE BRITISH SQUADRON.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

Critical Situation in Greece.

March 8, 5 p.m.

Reuter reports that the Greek Crown Council, with only two dissentients, favoured a declaration by M. Venizelos that the Greek Army and Navy should be immediately employed on the side of the Allies.

All Greeks sympathise with the Allies.

The general feeling is that M. Venizelos will return at the soonest possible moment to enforce his policy. It is admitted that the King is in a difficult position.

In the meantime the situation in Greece is critical.

British Progress at Smyrna.

March 8, 5 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Athens reports that the British squadron yesterday continued its progress at Smyrna and silenced several Turkish batteries.

Mine-sweepers cleared a large part of Smyrna Bay.

French Progress.

[Official Telegram from the French Government, via Peking.]

March 8.

Counter-attacks allowed the French troops to progress in the Notre Dame de Lorette region. They took several trenches. The German losses were fearful.

We made slight progress north of Perthes and north-west of Boesefour. In the Vosges, French troops carried successfully west of Munster, the two summits of small and great Reichackerkopf. The enemy counter-attacked without success.

On the north bank of the Fecht, the French carried Laberg (north of Sulzeren) and Hill No. 856 (south of Hautel). A counter-attack delivered by an enemy battalion at Hartmanns-Weilerkopf was repulsed with very heavy losses for the Germans.

French Reports.

(Havas Telegram.)

March 7, 6.10 a.m.

Yesterday we counter-attacked in the Notre Dame de Lorette region, and continued to make progress, inflicting heavy losses on the Germans. In Champagne, a ceaseless rain impeded the operations.

To-day we progressed in the Vosges at several points, repulsing three counter-attacks.

The condition of the French liner La Touraine is satisfactory; she is due at Havre on Monday.

Athens.—The King having disapproved of the Cabinet's policy, the Premier, M. Venizelos, has sent in his resignation. The impression reigning throughout Greece and Italy is very strong.

The bombardment of the Smyrna forts has begun.

TO-DAY'S WAR TELEGRAMS.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

The Dardanelles: Official Report.

(Official Telegram from the British Foreign Office.)

March 6.

The Admiralty makes the following announcement respecting the Dardanelles operations on March 3rd and following days:—

At 2 p.m. on the 3rd, H.M.S. Irresistible and H.M.S. Triumph resumed the attack on Fort Dardanus and neighbouring concealed guns. These were less active and were dealt with by the ships with more certainty.

With the help of seaplanes, on March 4th, sweeping and bombardment operations within the Straits continued steadily and demolition parties with detachments of the Marine Brigade of the Royal Naval Division were landed at Kumkale and Suddul Bahr and destroyed four Nordenfeldts. Skirmishing ensued on both banks and the enemy was found to be holding the villages in force.

On the same day H.M.S. Sapphire silenced a battery of field guns in the Gulf of Adramiti and H.M.S. Prince George shelled the defences of Desika.

The total casualties on March 4 were 10 killed, 3 missing and 25 wounded.

On March 5, H.M.S. Queen Elizabeth, H.M.S. Inflexible and H.M.S. Prince George attacked the defences at the Narrows, directing their fire on Forts J, L and T, which mount thirty-two large guns. The Queen Elizabeth fired twenty-nine rounds with satisfactory results. The magazine in Fort L, which is an important fort armed with the best and heaviest guns, blew up and the other two forts were damaged. The bombardment was observed by British warships inside the Dardanelles, which, although much fired at, were not hit.

H.M.S. Sapphire destroyed a military station at Tuzburna on the same day.

The Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Squadron arrived with a squadron of battleships and cruisers off Smyrna, where Fort Yenikale was bombarded and hit by thirty-two shells. Two heavy explosions occurred. H.M.S. Euryalus shot with remarkable accuracy. A bombardment at closer range has now begun, the weather conditions being good.

The reduction of the Smyrna defences is a necessary incident in the main operations.

THE AMBULANCE CONSTRUCTION COMMISSION.

A Competition Open to the World.

This is the first great war in which field motor-ambulances have been extensively used. It was inevitable that many defects should be found in existing types, and in various quarters experts began to ask whether something could not be done to standardise the patterns and to improve the types. At the instance of Mr. Henry S. Wellcome, the founder of the Wellcome Bureau of Scientific Research, a Commission has been formed, and the names of members show at once that the matter is regarded as of first importance by the most intimately connected with the welfare of the wounded soldier.

Sir Frederick Treves, whose long experience and distinguished service specially fit him for the task, has consented to be the Chairman. The Admiralty is represented by the Director-General of the Medical Department, R.N., while the Quarter-Master-General to the Forces and the Acting Director-General Army Medical Service, represent the War Office. The British Red Cross Society is, of course, represented by Sir Frederick Treves, and the St. John Ambulance Association by Sir Claude Macdonald and Sir John Farley. The remaining members are all experts. This Commission will first and foremost act as a judging committee for the award of prizes of the value of £2,000 provided by the Wellcome Bureau of Scientific Research. These prizes are offered for the best designs of an ambulance body which shall fit a standard pattern motor-chassis for field motor-ambulances. The last day for the receipt of competing designs is June 30, 1915.

It is hoped that the competition will bring in a number of ingenious designs, from which the ideal field ambulance body will be evolved.

It may be asked why the competition is restricted to designs for a body and not for the complete ambulance, including a chassis. The reason is that a chassis takes much longer to build than a body, and that, when war breaks out, it is impossible to get at short notice anything like a sufficient number of any one type of chassis. On the other hand, a standardised body to fit any chassis of approved dimensions can be constructed in numbers at comparatively short notice. And a perfected body is badly wanted to ensure complete comfort for the wounded.

It is hoped that the information obtained by the competition, and in other ways, will be published in some permanent form, available for future reference. Probably in addition to one design of special excellence, there will be submitted various ingenious suggestions which may be incorporated in the pattern design approved by the Commission. For these, a portion of the prize money has been set apart. The first prize is of one thousand pounds, the second of five hundred, and the third of three hundred pounds. All details of conditions may be obtained from the Secretary, the Ambulance Construction Commission, 10 Henrietta Street, Cavendish Square, London, W. The competition is open to citizens of all nations.

Disappeared with Jewellery.

F. D. Windsor, of 54, Hainpford Road, has reported to the Police that he entrusted a Chinese with \$550 worth of jewellery to sell upon the boats in the harbour. The Chinese had, up to the time of making the report, failed to return.

THE DACIA.

A Far Eastern Parallel.

The case of the Dacia, an ex-Hamburg-America liner, has aroused much attention, observes the London and China Express. The transfer of the vessel from the German to that of the United States flag directly raises the issue of the validity of the vessel's change from the flag of an enemy to that of a neutral in the present war. This validity Great Britain has declined to recognise. There are, perhaps, few of our readers to-day who can carry their memories back to some fifty-two years, and realise the momentous and shipping position in Shanghai at that date. The opening of the Yangtze to foreign trade, the collapse of the Taiping rebellion, the increase in the number of open treaty ports in China, and the advent of Japan as a potent factor in North China trade, all tended to the benefit of Shanghai as a great entrepot of trade, and the British and American merchants there resident were not slow to avail themselves of the many opportunities offered. Owing to the American War the supplies of cotton available for the world's needs from that country fell for short, and shipments of that article were sought for from many previously unsuitable sources. Even the short-staple cotton grown in the districts round about Shanghai commanded a high price for shipment to Europe, and forward contracts for delivery were entered into at rapidly rising prices. But even cotton on the spot was not of much value unless facilities for its conveyance could be found in abundance, and at a moderate cost. Unhappily, neither of these conditions were, for the time being, present. The recently disturbed state of the country had not held out to ship-owners any certain prospect for the paying employment of British tonnage from North China home-wards, and the moderate supply of British vessels in port was at once snapped up at rates which, in ordinary times, would have been deemed fabulous. By the mercy of Providence, the German mercantile marine existed then in North China merely as a promising banishing, while the few American vessels in port were unavailable owing to the dangers to be apprehended from the operations of the Confederate cruiser Alabama during her long and successful forays against North American shipping.

The question of the availability of the American tonnage in port as a means for conveyance of cotton to a rising and eager market in Europe was soon considered and discussed. There was, in those days, no scarcity of money in Shanghai for purposes of trade—legitimate or otherwise—and the two main points involved, the possibility of legitimate transfer of American ships to English register, and the subsequent risk of capture under disputed transfer rights, brought out many conflicting opinions. In one special case—of which the present writer had personal cognizance—there were apparently no difficulties standing in the way of a legitimate transfer. The captain held a power of attorney from his owner authorising the sale of his vessel, and the money for its purchase was waiting in a local bank. The British Consul offered quantum valent, a transfer certificate, which would have been good enough in the meantime, though whether it would have satisfied Captain Semmes, whose Admiralty Court was always *chez lui*, was never tested. The ship had been bought, subject to delivery after dock repairs, on a fixed date, the penalty for non-delivery being the cancellation of the bargain. Luckily, or unluckily,

FORD CARS.

Big Increase in Sales Over Last Year.

Ford, Co., Dec. 1914.—A hundred per cent. increase in actual sales is the record the Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, can show for large sections of the Dominion during October and November, the first two months of the selling season. Here, indeed, are solid facts proving undeniably the sound condition of Canadian business and the growing prosperity of the Dominion.

The prosperity of the Ford Company, as indicated by the extraordinary increase in the number of actual sales for the season so far over the corresponding period of last year, proves that the country is prosperous and the people have money to spend; that farmers have cashed in satisfactorily on crops and that there is not only belief in the healthful conditions of the present but unbounded faith in the future.

The above report also indicates that the chances of selling 30,000 Fords during the season 1914-15, thus making profit-sharing with Ford buyers possible, is growing better every minute. It will be remembered that the Ford Company announced that every buyer of a Ford car during the current season would participate in a division of profits, to the extent of from \$40 to \$80 each, if by the end of the season the sales for the year totalled 30,000 cars. With the sales in Canada jumping ahead at the rate of a 100 per cent. increase over last year, new retail buyers are more certain with each passing day that they will get that \$40 to \$80 of Ford profits next August.

The Ford sales report for October and November shows that three big Canadian branches have a 100 per cent. increase in sales. These in their order are St. John, Winnipeg, and London.

quien sabe? the repairs were not completed by the specified date, and as news had arrived of the approaching visit of the Alabama to North China waters, the purchase of the vessel was cancelled, the cotton being sold for local consumption. We are aware that the parallel between this case and that of the Dacia holds good only to a certain extent. But, unlike that of the latter vessel, where the legitimacy of the transfer is notoriously suspect, the sale of the American vessel was legitimate from start to finish, and, had she been subsequently taken on her voyage to Europe by Captain Semmes, an act of international piracy would have been committed, impossible to prevent and any claim for resultant damages might have been long delayed, if not, in the long run, equally impossible. A friendly critic may, perhaps, point out that a certificate of registry might have been obtained through the Hongkong Registrar, but, in shipping matters, it's a long, long way from Shanghai to Hongkong, and as speed was an essential of the transaction, this course of procedure had to be put on one side. In view of the present position of the Dacia case this old Shanghai yarn is of some public interest, and we make no apology for introducing it into our columns.

Harbour Offence.

Before Commander Basil Taylor, R.N., at the Marine Court, A. N. Dailey, of the Examination Service, yesterday charged the master of a licensed boat, with unlawfully disobeying the Harbour Master's orders, by attempting to leave the harbour by the channel north of Chung Hui on the 6th inst. Defendant was fined \$10.00.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

Seaplanes have been assisting in the operations in the Dardanelles.

In the bombardment of the Dardanelles, H.M.S. Euryalus shot with remarkable accuracy.

Naval demolition parties have landed at Kumkale and Suddul Bahr, in the Dardanelles, and destroyed four Nordenfeldts.

NEWS.

Further Notes on the Crisis appear on page 4.

The annual meeting of the Missions to Seamen was held last night.

General news and an article headed "A Battle Against Nature" appear on page 3.

"The Quaints" scored another big success in their third change of programme last night.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, Commercial News on page 9 and Log Book on page 6.

The list of competitions arranged in connection with the B.K.C.C. Lawn Tennis Tournament is given to-day.

The Hongkong Football Association accepted with regret the resignation of Mr. F. W. Eager, Hon. Secretary, at last night's meeting.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
The Quaints, Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
The Quaints, Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.
Thursday, March 11.
Football Shield Semi-Final—Happy Valley.
Sale of Porcelain and Curios—G. P. Lammer's Sales Room—2.30 p.m.

Monday, March 15.
Organ Recital St. John's Cathedral—5.30 p.m.

Tuesday, March 16.
Sale of Porcelain and Curios—G. P. Lammer's Sales Room—2.30 p.m.

Wednesday, March 17.
Sale of Porcelain and Curios—G. P. Lammer's Sales Room—2.30 p.m.

Thursday, March 18.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co. Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders—12.30 p.m.

Wednesday, March 24.
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., Ordinary Annual Meeting—noon.
Lazoo Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., Ordinary Annual Meeting—12.15 p.m.

Thursday, March 25.
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., General Meeting—noon.

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.
Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 14, Graham Street, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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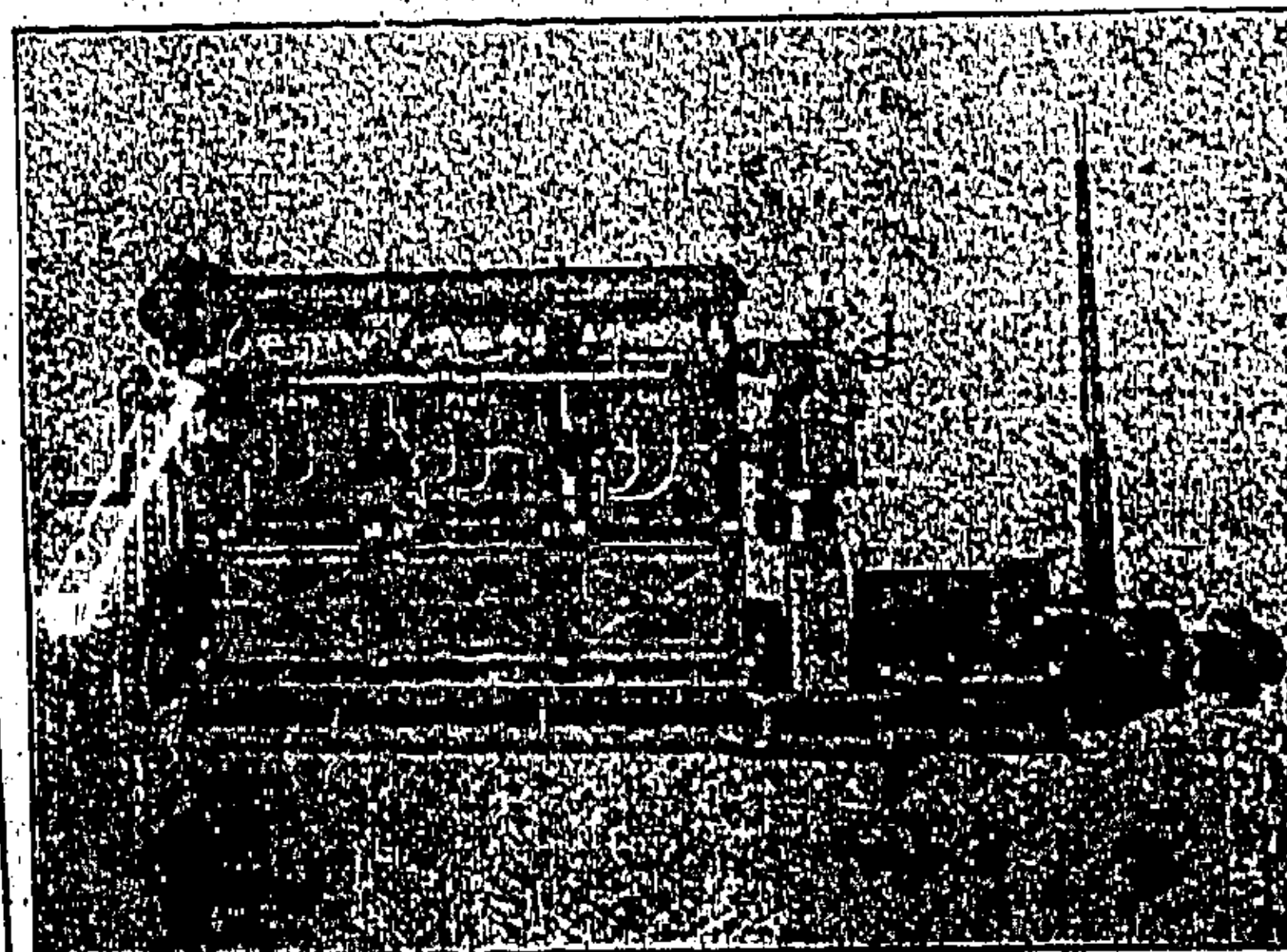
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South China Morning Post

Charity in Hongkong.
At a time when nearly every charitable institution is suffering from decreased support and has to face a restriction of its activities, it is refreshing to read that the Hongkong auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society has found the past year a record one. This result, the Hon. Treasurer stated, was largely due to the generosity of Kowloon, and it would be interesting to discover why Kowloon should have been so active in its interest in the Society's work as to deserve special mention of this kind. The air of the peninsula is not so greatly different from that of the city that it promotes a stronger spirit of generosity, and the probable explanation is that in some way—probably by the active work of some member—the work of the auxiliary has been kept more prominently in front of the public than has been the case in Victoria. Whatever the explanation may be, it is probable that the officers of the Society will seek it out in order that, if possible, the city may be brought into line with the suburb.

Daily Press.

The U. S. Ship Purchase Bill.
The economic objection seems to have been by far the weightiest factor in the decision to withdraw the Bill. We find this aspect of the question very concisely stated in a San Francisco paper in these terms:—"The President's ship-buying proposition contemplates the investment of \$30,000,000 of the taxpayers' money in the purchase of from fifteen to thirty second-hand ships, which the Secretary of the Treasury says that foreigners are just crazy to sell to us. If the ships are operated at the old rates, or anywhere near them, they will run at a loss and drive the ships now engaged in carrying our commerce to other countries, where the demand is equally great. The ships cannot be operated under the American flag after peace is declared, and will have to be sold for whatever they will bring. And, even if the ships now engaged in the trade are not driven away, the addition to the fleet which can be made by \$30,000,000 will afford no relief which justifies the outlay." Evidently business men in America regard the creation of an American mercantile marine as a pious aspiration which can only be attained by Government support in the form of heavy Government subsidies.

China Mail.

The Progress of Australia.
The mining industry in Australia gives direct employment to 91,000 persons. The Australian Government pays a bounty of 12s. per ton on pig-iron made in Australia from Australian ore, puddled, bar-iron and steel made from Australian pig-iron, and 10 per cent. on the value of galvanised sheet or plate-iron or steel pipes made in Australia. Australia's total mineral production has reached a value of over \$350,000,000; of that total, gold represents over \$600,000,000. The great Australian artesian basin, from which many million gallons of water are obtained daily in areas where the natural rainfall is light, includes considerably more than one-half of Queensland, a considerable strip of New South Wales and the north-eastern part of South Australia proper together with the extremely south-eastern corner of the Northern Territory. There are other artesian areas in South Australia, Western Australia, and Queensland. It may be confidently predicted that after the war our great island colony will continue to forge ahead with even more rapidity than in the past.

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GENERAL NEWS.

A War Correspondent's Bankruptcy.
In the London Bankruptcy Court, before Mr. Registrar Hope, a sitting has been appointed for the public examination of Mr. Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, war correspondent, whose statement of affairs showed partly-secured creditors £2,073 holding securities valued at £2,000; unsecured liabilities, £4,194; and assets nil. The debtor was adjudged bankrupt on Dec. 30 last. Mr. E. Leadam Hough, Senior Official Receiver, said that the preliminary examination of the bankrupt was not yet completed, and his Honour adjourned the public examination.

Accident to Father Algue.
The Rev. Father Algue, S. J., director of the Weather Bureau at Manila, who recently met with a painful accident, has gone to Baguio to recuperate. While he was travelling in a carromata one of the wheels slipped into a deep rut and the vehicle completely overturned, throwing Father Algue heavily to the ground. He was buried under the overturned vehicle and on recovering his senses had to walk four miles with an injured shoulder until he could find assistance. Surgical examinations showed that he had suffered a broken collar-bone.

The Jones Bill.
Washington, February 27.—Administration leaders announced definitely to-day there would be no extra session of Congress called by President Wilson. Much important legislation will go over until the next Congress is convened in December. Among the matters still to be decided and which will in all probability go over is the Jones bill which provides for a greater measurement of self-government for the Filipinos. There seems little belief among the Senate leaders that the Jones bill will be called before adjournment next Thursday.

The American Legion.
New York, March 1.—Captain Gordon, aide-de-camp to Major General Leonard Wood, former chief of staff of the United States army, has announced the formation of the American Legion. The object of this legion is to organize a reserve of 200,000 former members of the United States Army and Navy, who will respond in the event that volunteers are called. General Wood has not openly endorsed the plan but it is known that he has given informal suggestions which have led to the organization of the legion.

The Hindu University.
Allahabad, February 1.—An important meeting of the Hindu University Society has just been held at Benares. Sir Gurdas Banerjee presiding. Among the present were Justice Ashutosh Chaudhri, Dr. Sunder Lal, and Pandit M. M. Malaviya. The draft bill and statutes were considered, and generally approved, but some alterations were suggested for the acceptance of Government. A sub-committee, with Sir Gurdas Banerjee as advisor, was appointed to revise the regulations. It was also announced that the Viceroy had been pleased to lay the foundation stone of the University building. No date has been fixed yet. The Maharaja of Bhurpur has returned from England and was presented with a number of addresses of welcome.

Accident to a Japanese in Bangkok.
On the 10th inst. Mr. W. Hattori, representative of the Okazaki S. S. Co., Ltd., Kobe, was pushed off a tramcar in Bangkok by the conductor of the car. He struck his head against a post, which inflicted a deep wound, and with the help of a European was brought to the British Dispensary, where he was attended by Dr. Smith. The management of the Electricity Co. have instituted enquiries and found that their conductor was to blame for the occurrence. He was immediately dismissed from the Co.'s service. Mr. Hattori has refused pecuniary compensation for the injury on learning that the Company had dismissed the offending conductor, and were willing to publish the facts concerning the case.

If you have lost your appetite one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

NOTICE.



New Victor Records

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SELECTIONS, etc. INSPECTION INVITED. EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.

MOUTRIE'S.

A BATTLE AGAINST NATURE.

SEVERE INUNDATIONS.

The Tasks of the Air Scouts.

The following descriptive account, which has been communicated by an Eye-Witness present with General Headquarters, continues and supplements the narrative of the movements of the British Forces and the French Armies in immediate touch with it:—

January 12.

The general situation remains the same as it has been for weeks. During Friday and Saturday, January 8 and 9, nothing occurred beyond a more or less continuous artillery and mortar duel in which our superiority was maintained. On Friday our trench mortars destroyed another house near Neuve Chapelle, which was being used by snipers, and stopped the enemy's attempts to sap; and near Messines our guns shelled a detachment of about 300 infantry with considerable effect. Similar satisfactory reports as to the action of our artillery have come in from different parts of the line.

On Saturday the fire of a certain number of our guns was concentrated upon the area immediately west of La Bassée. This bombardment was particularly effective, and, according to a statement of a prisoner since captured, caused between 150 and 300 casualties to the enemy.

Sunday, the 10th, was the finest day we have had for some time. In the early afternoon our troops retook the observation post on the railway embankment south-east of Givenchy, which we had evacuated on January 1. A machine-gun emplacement was also seized by us, but owing to its exposed position was not retained. The observation post, however, remained in our hands, in spite of three counter-attacks which the enemy delivered during the night. This fighting took place west of the area known as the "railway triangle of Quinchy," where the ground is broken by shale heaps and shallow pits, which afford good cover.

Along the rest of the line the German artillery was more active than it has been for some days. Otherwise nothing of interest occurred, except a minor success gained in the centre by our anti-aircraft guns, which scored a big upon a German aeroplane, and forced it to return in haste towards its own lines.

On Monday, the 11th, our guns shelled Neuve Chapelle with good results, also the triangle near Quinchy. In the centre some direct hits were obtained on a house occupied by snipers.

Wind, Rain, and Floods.
During the last few days there has been a considerable amount of wind, especially at high altitudes. This has been felt by the airman, but has not prevented reconnaissance. On one day it was blowing so hard that an observer engaged in photographing a certain area found himself actually travelling backwards relatively to the ground at the rate

of 10 miles an hour, though he was on a very fast machine going ahead at full speed through the air.

As a consequence of the recent heavy and almost continuous rain, the struggle against the forces of Nature has assumed almost greater importance than that being waged against the enemy. The River Lys has now risen two metres, flooding large areas, and the dykes, canals, and ditches which intersect the fields have also in many places overflowed their banks. The roads carried on embankments are as a rule still slightly above water level. The river, held by the Germans below Armentieres is inundated for a considerable width; and north of the river in the Mentin Courtrai district the floods are in places two miles in width.

In spite of very trying conditions, our men keep wonderfully cheerful and well, such cases of sickness as there are being to a great extent of a minor nature only, requiring a few days' rest.

The ingenuity of the British soldier in inventing picturesque names for the various engines of destruction brought to bear against him is well known, and, with the development of new weapons, the number of nicknames in use has been extended until they form a language which is most bewildering to a stranger. Thus the enemy's trench mortar, or *Minenwerfer*, goes by the name of "The German Undertaker;" the anti-aircraft gun has for some unknown reason been christened "Archibald," and a certain type of German howitzer shrapnel is known as "The Woolly Bear;" from the thick white smoke emitted when it bursts.

The different types of our own ordnance, also, all have their designations. A certain heavy howitzer, whose dull boom is easily distinguishable above the reports of any other piece, is affectionately termed "Mother," while another is somewhat inappropriately called "Baby."

The French also have names for the German projectiles. The heavy field howitzer shell, known to us as "Jack Johnson," is called "Une Marmitte," and the smaller field howitzer shell "Une Petite Marmite."

Quality of Enemy Reinforcements.

There is a certain amount of desertion from the enemy's ranks, caused, no doubt, by the general condition of life in such weather as is now being experienced. Desertion among Alsatians is not uncommon, in spite of the precautions which, according to prisoners, have been taken to prevent it. Apparently the Alsatians have been divided into two categories before going up to the front. Those considered reliable have been sent to fight in the West, while the others have been despatched to Poland. The difference in quality between the men who now make up the German reinforcements appears to be very marked. The Landwehr units are spoken of in very high terms, but the Landsturm men, in spite of the fact that only picked men are taken, are said to make very indifferent soldiers, the truth probably being that men on the wrong side of 35 who have spent

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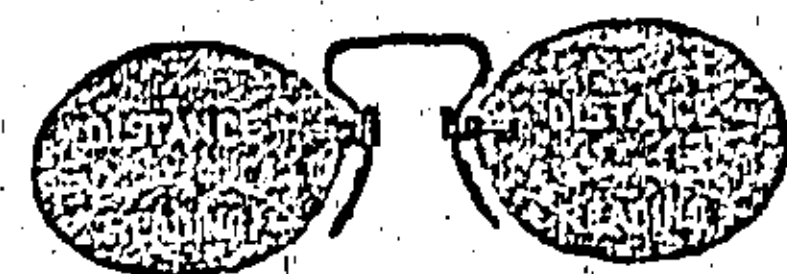
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NOTICES.

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Mrs. ——— will be much obliged by Messrs. Watson sending to her by post 10 BOTTLES of their "COLD CURE." She will be glad to have them as soon as possible, as she is to-day sending her last bottle to her son Captain ——— (of the Buffs) who is at the Front and finds the tablets excellent for stopping colds.

January 31st, 1915.

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

信勿無并謹其專事閱要訪探大正論官目錄報本

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1915.

WAR AND MORAL DISCIPLINE.

In another column of to-day's issue we reprint an article by the Right Hon. G.W.E. Russell on the war as a moral disciplinarian. Much that he has to say, one is bound to admire; some is too deep to be touched upon in a newspaper, while what remains will find few sympathisers among men of the world. That Mr. Russell is the soul of sincerity in this, as in all other work of his, we may not presume to doubt; but those of our readers who recall some of the more glaring inconsistencies of thought and expression that marked the late W. E. Gladstone's career, may well fancy that they see traces of the same in these latest utterances of his illustrious disciple. As to how far the present war is a judgment on us for our sins or those of our forebears, is not for Mr. Russell or for anybody else to decide. "The war is a scourge of God" is a sentiment that costs little in the way of thought or research, and one which has the drawback of failing to carry us far beyond our starting point. Surely we have to differentiate between a scourge and that from which valuable moral lessons are to be derived.

If the war be nothing but a chastisement, what heart can we have to seek to bring it to a satisfactory ending as quickly as possible? What right have we to kick against the pricks, or to do anything that will show us other than completely resigned to a punishment which has been expressly brought about by our own evil doing? When the cholera visited England in the 'fifties, some people sat down with their hands before them and accepted the epidemic as righteous retribution for the nation's sins. Others, who took a more earth-to-earth view, busied themselves with cleaning streets and houses, and destroying insanitary dwellings—and the plague ceased. Which course would Mr. Russell have had the people pursue? No one who is sane and honest can fail to see that the war might have been prevented, had time been taken by the forelock; but is that quite the same thing as its being a judgment on us all? It could have been prevented if, years ago, strong men instead of weaklings had formed the Cabinet; men who, when they saw Germany building a navy, would have called on her to stop—as Disraeli would have done, had he been alive and in office; as Chamberlain would have done, had the nation trusted more to his insight and promised him a freer hand. In that case, certainly we are paying for—not our own sins but those of the Party with which, under Gladstone and others like-minded, Mr. Russell was associated in politics. We are reaping the harvest sown by the Party that cried out on war expenditure, that was willing to endure insult, and to enjoy peace at any price; we have to thank that Party for the insolence and aggressiveness of Germany, just as we had to thank Mr. Gladstone's shilly-shallying over the first Boer War for the existence of the second one.

But the political view is not the only one, where the article in question is concerned. Mr. Russell draws what we can only consider an entirely unjust parallel between the conduct of the British people during and after the Boer War, and what may be expected when the present war is over. Agreed that we did not lay to heart, as we ought to have done, the lessons of the South African campaign; what criterion is that? From first to last the two wars have next to nothing in common. It is true that men drank and roistered and boasted and "mafficked," and that they refused to let the conscript be knocked out of them by the bloodshed and nerve-strain of those two and a half years; but what of it? Has Britain roistered or swaggered since the outbreak of the present war? Persons who have come to Hongkong from home since war broke out tell quite another tale, and so do the Home papers. So far from indulging in jingoistic displays and obtrusive patriotism, the Empire has taken itself with extreme calmness; has given of its best to the common cause, has struck the just middle between over-anxiety and over-confidence, has practised self-denial in a variety of ways, and has accepted hardship or inconvenience with more than a good grace. And what right have we to suppose that the nation will, not this time, take the lesson set before it? That there will be a big burst of excitement, when peace is declared, is only to be expected; folk cannot have their nerves at tension, month after month, without being impelled to give outward expression to their relief when the strain is lifted; but that is no argument in favour of the theory that we are not going to profit by what we have learned. Mr. Russell cannot expect it of mankind that victory should be celebrated by sitting in sackcloth, and ashes. Dr. sin has much to deplore; comparatively little to repent. If we want to see grounds for a country's repentance it will be easier—and infinitely more in accordance with human nature—to look to Germany.

The Tiger.

The death of the Sheung Shui tiger is a tolerably good answer to those sceptics who, in the past, have jeered at the possibility of finding such an animal in this part of the world. Why tigers should not exist in that corner of South China known as the New Territory the unbelievers have never been able to show. They said that there were no tigers in this neighbourhood, and expected their dictum to be accepted as final. Perhaps they will now go to the other extreme, and devote the remainder of their days to searching for the alleged mate of this particular beast. The people who, a year or so ago, discovered pug-marks at the Peak, may well chuckle now, for it is arguable that a tiger that had his habitation as near to Hongkong as the Fanling district, might not unreasonably be expected to turn up occasionally on the island itself. Tigers are strong swimmers and a truce as powerful as the one which now lies at the City Hall would certainly make little of swimming across the Harbour in search of food if the water were fresh; though how salt water might agree with his constitution is more than we are able to say.

Authorised Biographies.

It is good to know that it is becoming more and more customary for the friends and executors of a deceased public man to limit the right to publish an authorised biography of him to one particular person. From our General News column yesterday it will be seen that this plan is to be followed by the friends of the late Monsignor Robert Hugh Benson. The dead prelate's old friend, Father Martin Dale, the well-known Jesuit, has been chosen for this work, and only his "Life" will be acknowledged by Mr. A. C. Benson. If the same policy had been invariably pursued by executors, many of the marvellous fables that hang round the memory of dead men either would be disproved or else would never have existed. Mr. Arthur Benson has certainly shown his wisdom in refraining from becoming his brother's biographer. Relatives know too much—and too little—of a man, and it does not follow that this gifted writer, who could deal so charmingly and so fairly by Fitzgerald, Pater etc., could write in an unprejudiced manner of his own brother. If relatives would be content to lead correspondence and to supply missing details to some outside person who has the necessary judgment and literary ability, justice would be done to the dead more often than it is. Many a so-called "Life," through being written by a relative with a strong bias in favour of the subject of the biography, has done little else but hold that subject up to ridicule. Is not Lady Burton's life of Sir Richard a case in point?

The Heptameron.

Talking about Lives, we see from the Home papers that Mr. Hugh Noel Williams has in the press a "Life of Margaret D'Angouleme," and we feel curious to know what he will have to say of the lady. Mr. Williams probably knows as much about the history and literature of France as any Britisher living, and his past writings encourage one to feel that his work on the alleged authoress of the "Heptameron" should be of great value. The "Heptameron," we observe, is becoming quite a popular work, owing to some enterprising London publishers having placed cheap translations on the market. As we once before had occasion to remark, the translating and cheapening of such works is a doubtful blessing to the public as a whole. The compilation in question, like the "Decameron" and the "Cent Nouvelles Nouvelles," was written when the world was younger and far more innocent than it is to-day. It was penned in a language which lent itself equally well to the droll and to the pathetic; but when all that it has to say is rendered into modern English, the result is not altogether satisfactory. If people are keen to know "Madame Marguerite's" views of life, they should be made to study the language in which she wrote, until they can enjoy the experiences of her heroes and heroines in the original.

DAY BY DAY.

WE ARE NOT MEANT TO BE GOOD IN THIS WORLD, BUT TO TRY TO BE AND FAIL AND KEEP ON TRYING; AND WHEN WE GET A OAKE, TO SAY, "THANK GOD!" AND WHEN WE GET A BUFFET, TO SAY, "JUST SO, WELL, HIT!"—Stevenson.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 55; clear.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 54; clear.

Count the Columns.
Yesterday the Telegraph published 32 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 33 published.

The Mails.
French Mail.—Arrived per a.s. Polynesian to-day.
American and Siberian Mails.—Closed per a.s. Korea to-day at noon.

Siberian Mail.—Closes per a.s. Polynesian to-morrow at 0 a.m.

Up to the Minute—Share Market News.
Closing prices:—
China Bonds.—\$147½ sellers.
China and Manila.—\$7, sales.
Shells.—87½ buyers.
Tronohs.—31½, sales.
Green Islands.—\$5½, sales.
Electricity.—\$42, sellers.
Hongkong Trams.—\$5.15, sellers.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 9.11-16d.

Technical Institute.
The Technical Institute is to re-open on Thursday, the 11th inst.

Kallian Output.
Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for yesterday was 232 tons.

Chinese Passengers.
From Foochow and coast ports, the s.s. Hanyang brought down 324 deck passengers on Sunday.

Bishop of North China.
The Right Rev. O. P. Scott, Bishop of North China, is among the passengers due here by the Atsuta Maru from Home.

Bijou Theatre.
We are asked to state that the management of the Bijou Theatre has secured the services of a special orchestra which will play nightly, commencing from March 10. Matinees are also being arranged for every Wednesday, beginning to-morrow.

Alice Memorial Hospital.
The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—
Mok Cho-tsun, \$100; Dudwell and Co., (2nd sub.), \$50; H. Wicking and Co. (2nd sub.), \$25.

Constable's Half-Mile Sprint.
P. C. Fallon to-day charged a Chinese with snatching a silver watch from another Chinese at Yau-mai. The officer said that he had to chase the thief for half a mile before he effected capture. The man was sent to prison for two months, with four hours' stocks.

A Gambling House.
Andre Baleros and Kwok Teat were summoned at the Police Court to-day, for gambling with eleven others, mostly well-to-do Chinese women. The first two defendants, who were charged with keeping the house, situated in Shelley Street, were fined fifteen dollars each, and the rest three dollars each.

Excess Passengers.
Before Commander Bail Taylor, R.N., at the Marine Court, Ho Fox, the master of the steam launch Kat Lee, who was defended by Mr. Russ, was charged by P. S. Jackson, with unlawfully carrying 53 passengers in excess of the number allowed by his licence, outside the local trade limits in the waters of this Colony on the 23rd ult. The case had been adjourned until yesterday, when the defendant was fined \$150.

Local Wedding.
At the Roman Catholic Cathedral yesterday afternoon, the wedding was solemnised of Miss Andresa Laurel, the only daughter of the late Mr. T. Laurel, and Mr. Rufino L. Rocha, junk inspector of the Harbour Office. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. F. P. Laurel, of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., whilst Mr. J. M. Franco, of Green Island lighthouse, was the best man. Miss O. M. Franco acted as bridesmaid. After the ceremony which was performed by Rev. F. P. Gabardi, a reception was held at the residence of the bride, room. The presents were both numerous and of artistic value.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

POPULAR FEELING IN GREECE.

The Pending Downfall of Turkey.

Political movements in Athens are not without an important significance, for they show to what extent popular voice may have a direct influence on the government of a nation. Whether the King of the Hellenes' disagreement with the desire of M. Venizelos that Greece should participate in the war was the cause of the resignation does not really matter to the point at issue, for it is conceivable that, even if the new Ministry does not favour early participation in the struggle, the will of the nation as a whole will prevail. Indeed, there is every ground for assuming that the Greeks wish for another fight with their old enemy, and a Government which is likely to deny them the opportunity is not likely to gain much support from people who by their war demonstrations, and their outspoken support of the retiring Premier, have shown an ardent desire to take their part in the great battle of nations.

The Great Reason.

Probably the French press, which always seems to be safer in dealing with Balkan matters than practically the press of any other country, is correct in anticipating that the present crisis has merely delayed Greece in taking up arms, but the suggestion that Greece should do so for the sole purpose of adding to the Hellenic patrimony savours overmuch of Germanic ideals. The great reason for the Greeks entering the war is that they must do their share in breaking up the attempted imposition of the military yoke upon the countries of Europe by the Prussians. If Germany were to win—the most unlikely of possibilities—Greece would get no more consideration for withholding her hand than would any of the defeated nations. For self-preservation alone, it is imperative for Greece to make certain, as far as she can, that the arms of Germany and her Allies do not gain the ascendancy. And, after all, one of the enemy's allies never was any great friend to Greece, and that is Turkey.

German Methods Discounted.

The bombardment of the forts of the Dardanelles calls attention to the effete administration that has marked Turkish history for many a year past, and points to another instance of German incompetence in the most unexpected place. When Germany had forged a military weapon for herself she took Turkey in hand, and it has been estimated that some 30,000 German soldiers have found a home in Turkey. The Turkish army, trained by Germans, failed against the sturdy Balkan races, was beaten back and lost heavily in territory. If that were not sufficient proof that the German methods are not all that can be desired, the latest example—the forcing of a passage through the Dardanelles—should fill the count.

Turkey the Sufferer.

It is only necessary to take any text book, written even in the most modern times, to see the statement that the Dardanelles is impregnable. If it had been in the hands of any other Power it is not fantastic to assume that this statement would be true. It would not be stretching truth to believe that if Germany herself had possession of the Straits they would not have been forced quite so easily as the Allied battleships appear to be doing it. The cheap snarl to be levelled at all this is that the Turkish military methods were "made in Germany," but a more balanced judgment would hold that it proved that Germany is always a good servant to herself, and, as no man can serve two masters, so Germany, as servant to herself and Turkey has made the latter suffer.

HONGKONG TIGER.

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE FLOCK TO SEE IT.

The City Hall Literally Besieged Last Night and To-day.

There was considerable excitement yesterday afternoon, about half past four, at the Kowloon railway station, when the train (due from the New Territory at 3.55) arrived. It was very rapidly spread about town that a man-eating tiger had killed a Chinese villager in the morning, and that later, in a search for the beast, Police Constable Goucher—not Groucher—was very seriously mauled. Then later it became known that an Indian constable was killed by the beast. It was during its final effort at killing that the tiger was laid low itself by Messrs. Burlingham and Martin, who, with a party of Indians, went after it. It appears that the party had searched the district for some time, and was about to give the hunt up as a bad job, when the animal made its appearance by springing on the unfortunate Indian.

When the story was published in town, people hurried to get a glimpse of the animal, and at the Kowloon station, when it was untraced, it was measured and photographed. The beast, which was in remarkably good condition, measured 8ft. 6ins. from nose to tail tip, he was 3ft. 4ins. high—that is chine measurement—his paws measured 6ins. by 6ins. he was 1ft. 6ins. round the biceps, his tail measured 3ft. 7ins. his girth registered 3ft. 7ins. He weighed 289 lbs.

There was much speculation about the breed of the beast, but those who claimed to be authorities on these matters said he was not a Manchurian tiger, but an Indo-China beast.

The carcass was taken to the City Hall, and there seen last night and to-day by thousands of people, the Chinese being particularly interested, and even excited over the capture. It is believed that there is another tiger in the locality, in all probability the mate of the one killed, and local sportsmen are contemplating another hunt in the near future.

We enquired at the Government Civil Hospital, this morning, as to the condition of Constable Goucher, and we were informed that, though he is not yet out of danger, he is holding his own.

The Police Fund.
The Captain Superintendent of Police informs us that Mr. Ho Kom-tong has given \$500, and Mr. Ho Tang \$300 to the Special Police Fund for the benefit of the relatives of the Indian who was killed and the European who sustained such serious injuries.

The beast has now been skinned, the work having been done by the Dairy Farm butcher.

Victim's Funeral.
The funeral of Rattan Singh, the Indian constable who was killed by the tiger, took place this afternoon at the Sikh cemetery, and was attended by a large body of Indian police, as well as the chief police officials of the Colony.

OVER-CHARGING.

A Compradore Fined Maximum Amount.

This morning, at the Police Court, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, Kwong Lee, a compradore, of Connaught Road, was charged with selling provisions at a price higher than that provided for in the price list published by the Food Committee. The complainant was P. C. Drury, in charge of the mess at No. 2 Police Station. Inspector Gordon, who was in charge of the case, said the defendant sold one pound and three quarters of apples for forty-four cents, whereas the price was eighteen cents per lb.

The defendant said that it was a mistake, due to his having a new accountant, who did not know the prices.

Inspector Gordon said that this was not the only case of the price list being exceeded. There was one instance where, while the price of sheep's hearts was eight cents, a charge of twelve cents had been made.

The defendant was fined the maximum sum of \$50, or two months' hard labour.

MR. R. B. SALISBURY.

Some Plays Which He Has Produced.

At a moment when "The Quaints" are much in the public eye in Hongkong, it may be of interest to indicate some of Mr. R. B. Salisbury's connections with the stage before he founded the little party of entertainers of which he is the head.

Mr. Salisbury commenced his theatrical career in South Africa, where he gained great successes, and his first introduction to the stage in England was when he took the place of the late Mr. Harry Pelissier, of "The Follies," when the latter was taken suddenly ill. He stayed with the Company and was Mr. Pelissier's stage manager and producer until he conceived the idea of establishing "The Quaints."

Mr. Salisbury claims to have produced more plays than almost any other man—plays varying in character from Ibsen's "Doll's House" to "Charley's Aunt." In the course of a very big season at the Standard Theatre, in fifteen weeks he put on "Brassbound's Conversion," "Pranella," "Lady Frederick," Ibsen's "Doll's House," "The Little Minister," "Candida," "Penelope," and "You Never Can Tell." Whatever success he has secured in his profession he attributes largely to that experience.

"THE QUAINTS."

The Last Week Commences.

Another capital programme was presented by that delightful party of entertainers, "The Quaints," at the Theatre Royal, last night, when the star feature, "China Chimes," took the house by storm. Mr. Hewlett in his classical disguises, in the piano-forte rendering of "Three Blind Mice," secured the plaudits of the audience, as did the poetry of Miss Peggy May's dancing.

The reputation of the party was well maintained, and their efforts to entertain deserve the fullest support.

A special matinee is being arranged for Saturday afternoon.

MISSIONS TO SEAMEN.

Annual Meeting Held Last Night.

At the Seamen's Institute, last night, the annual meeting of the Missions to Seamen was held, the Bishop of Victoria presiding. Those present included Commodore Anstruther, Messrs. F. B. L. Bowley, L. Gibbs, G. W. Barton, G. Piercy, and the Rev. D. B. Reynolds, the chaplain.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Commodore Anstruther, the report and accounts were adopted.

The Chairman congratulated the Rev. D. B. Reynolds on his appointment to the living of St. Matthew's, Hull, although they all regretted that he would shortly be severing his connection with the Missions to Seamen.

The Rev. D. B. Reynolds spoke of the happy time he had spent in Hongkong, and thanked the committee for the support they had given him during the two years he had been here. He hoped his successor would carry on the work happily and successfully. Things were rather slack at present, but they hoped for happier and more peaceful times later on.

The following Committee was elected:—The Bishop of Victoria (Chairman), Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, O.M.G., Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.O., Dr. Francis Clark, Mr. G. W. Barton, Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Mr. L. Gibbs, Mr. G. Piercy, and Mr. W. T. Harbord.

Dr. Clark, Messrs G. W. Barton, L. Gibbs, and F. B. L. Bowley were appointed to the Finance Committee, with Mr. H. T. Harbord as Hon. Treasurer.

LAWN TENNIS.

Hongkong Cricket Club Tournament.

The annual tennis tournament (open to members of the Hongkong Cricket Club) will be held on the Cricket Ground, commencing Monday the 20th day of March, 1915, (if there are, in the opinion of the Committee, sufficient entries.) The events are as follows:—

1. Championship Singles. — Open to any player resident in the Colony. Challenge Cup kindly presented by Sir Paul Chater, Kt., value £50, to be held for one year and won outright if won three years in succession. Entrance Fee, \$3 00.

2. Handicap Singles. — "A." — Entrance Fee, \$2 50.

3. Handicap Singles. — "B." — Entrance Fee, \$2 50.

The committee reserve the right to make one class of Events 2 and 3, and to put any player in either event.

4. Handicap Doubles. — Entrance Fee, \$2 00, each player.

5. Professional Pairs. — Entrance Fee, \$2 00, each player.

6. Mixed Handicap Doubles. — Entrance Fee, \$2 00, each player.

Entries close on Saturday, March 20, to Mr. Paul M. Hodgson, Secretary. No entry drawn if fees are unpaid.

FOOTBALL MATTERS.

Resignation of Association's Hon. Secretary.

A meeting of the Hongkong Football Association was held last evening at the Royal Artillery Theatre, when Mr. R. Hancock presided over a full attendance.

The most important business of the meeting was to consider the resignation of the Hon. Secretary, Mr. F. W. Eger, who is proceeding home on promotion at the end of the season. The Chairman said that the Association generally felt sorrow at the departure of such a capable and invaluable secretary as Mr. Eger had been. When he came to the Colony the Association was in moribund condition. He resuscitated it and it was due to his work that the Association was now in such an excellent position. He thought that the thanks of all football players were due to Mr. Eger for the energy he had put forward in fostering the game in Hongkong and for his work in all matters connected with Association football in the Colony. The Chairman expressed the hope that at their next meeting they would be able to express in a tangible form their appreciation of the work he had done.

Mr. F. Browne supported the Chairman, and Mr. Eger, in reply, thanked them for what they had said and claimed that his efforts had been ably backed up by other members who, he hoped, would extend the same help to his successor. As far as football was concerned, he left the Colony with great regret.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Browne, Mr. W. V. Pennell was elected to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Eger's resignation, and also the post of Hon. Treasurer.

At the meeting of the Hongkong Football League, held subsequently, Mr. Pennell was also appointed to take up the secretarial duties of that organization.

Mr. Caldwell, of the Times, was appointed to fill the position of Hon. Secretary of the United Services League in place of Mr. Tyler, former secretary of the League, who is leaving for home.

Holland Threatened.

The Amsterdam correspondent of the Morning Post writes under date January 26:—In the discussion in the Second Chamber to-day of the Bill for the prolongation of the service of the Territorial Army, the Prime Minister, M. C. van der Linden, stated that the Government was in possession of information which, however, it would be contrary to the interests of the country to make public even in a secret sitting. At any moment a crisis might arise involving Holland with unexpected violence. It was, therefore, absolutely necessary to keep the whole of the Dutch military force at full strength. The Bill was passed by 81 votes against 15.

A SCOURGE OR A JUDGMENT?

The Moral Discipline of War.

The Right Hon. G. W. E. Russell writes in the Daily News as follows:—

"The Scourge of God" is too tremendous a title for an individual tyrant. It has been so applied by historians and poets, but rightly it belongs rather to things than to persons. It befits those gigantic calamities of pestilence, famine, and war which from time to time have been permitted to alter the aspect of the world, and to affect the progress of human society. Of course, I do not deny individual responsibility. "Who hath despised the day of small things?"—certainly no wise historian. The ground landlord who neglects sanitary science may provoke an outbreak of fever. The speculator in wheat may create an artificial scarcity. The king who threatens, or the statesman who intrigues, may precipitate a war. Heavy and undeniable is the responsibility in each case; but "the scourge of God" is not the individual wrong-doer—it is the evil, greater or smaller, which the wrong-doer is permitted, for purposes to us unrevealed, to inflict on his fellow-men. The particular "scourge" under which just now we, in common with the greater part of Europe, are suffering is the scourge of war. To evade it is impossible. To grow harder and more dissolute under it is fatally easy. To profit by it—to emerge from the discipline morally better—is difficult; and the official guides of the national conscience have not, so far, given us much help. So says the distinguished clergyman who writes in the Manchester Guardian under the title of "Artifex," and I agree with him.

The very fact that our present cause is just has helped to confuse the issue. People seem to forget that the sufferings which we are called to endure, even in a righteous war, may be the penalty due to national wrong-doing in other directions. Perhaps the penalty has been incurred by wrong-doing in which individually we have had no part; but this, though it seems hard, is not wonderful. It is a commonplace of experience in the physical world that the sins of the fathers are visited on the children; and in the world of polity, it often happens that the individual citizen has to bear the chastisement due to offences which he never committed—nay, against which he has protested to the limits of his strength.

I cannot pretend to regard war—even righteous war—as anything but a "scourge of God." For war is death on the largest scale and in the most hideous aspect; and, though painters and preachers have depicted death as a friend, St. Paul tells us that "the last enemy that shall be destroyed is death." War, then, is a gigantic enemy. Sydney Smith, whose fame as a master of humour has made people forget that he was a moralist, saw this truth, which clergymen as a rule deny. He affirmed as plainly as the most clamorous patriot that England was morally bound to defend her existence and her freedom against the anti-human ambition of Napoleon; but, when once the great deliverance was achieved, he renewed his life-long protest against what he called "the greatest curse which can be entailed upon mankind." I must quote his vigorous words, which might have been written with prophetic reference to the lectures of the late Professor Cramb:—"The atrocities and horrors and disgusts of war have never been half enough insisted upon by the teachers of the people; but the worst of evils and the greatest of follies have been varnished over with specious names, and the gigantic robbers and murderers of the world have been hidden up for imitation to the weak eyes of youth."

War, I say, is a "scourge," a chastisement, or we may prefer more ecclesiastical language, and may call it with "Artifex," a "judgment."

Of course, the idea of divine judgments may be out of date, and inconsistent with the teachings of science. But in that case we had better discard the Bible

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by the correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]
(To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.)

A COMPLAINT.

Sir,—I think that "Verandah" is a trifle petulant. If it really pleases people to hire the most expensive jockeys and gardeners, and to buy the most expensive ponies and seeds, and then to imagine that they are cleverer than the rest of the community, why should we object to their doing so? Indeed, when we consider the many pitfalls which beset the footsteps of the rich, I do not see how we can fail to place the above high up in our list of Praiseworthy Pastimes for Parvenus. Could anything be more innocent, childish or innocuous? Excepting, of course,

Your sincere little friend,
HERETIC.
Hongkong, March 9, 1915.
P.S.—Perhaps after all they are right. I have often wondered what does constitute cleverness in Hongkong.

and the Prayer Book, for their witness seems all in favour of the idea of a judgment.

But, by whatever name we call war, we mean the same thing; and, if we are to profit by the discipline, we must acquire into the causes which brought it on us. They are not, I think, very far from seeking. Some are national offences, such as gambling, drunkenness, commercial immorality, disregard of Sunday, interference with the divine law of population; and these are too obvious to need more than mention. To them I should add, the neglect of a great opportunity. "One judgment," rightly used, may avert another. If we had profited as we might by our last experience of the "scourge" of war, perhaps we should now be at peace with God and man.

I have to day received a letter from a well-known and excellent Methodist, who writes in an almost jubilant strain, "Out of this sad war will come forth a higher type of manhood. It is a terrible process to go through, but great blessings are going to come to us all, as a result of this awful trial through which we are passing."

Alas! We have heard that language before, and bitterly has it been falsified by the event. I am thinking, of course, of the South African war, which Christian ministers, of all confessions, welcomed with effusion, and on which even such pacifists as Bishop Westcott poured "an oil of unclean consecration." I began with drunkenness—who that was present on the platforms can ever forget the departure of the troops? It ended with drunkenness—do we not remember the nights of "mafficking"? Then, as now, generous and innocent blood was shed like water; hearts were broken; homes were desolated. And who emerged the better for it all? In the sense of "betterment," no doubt the alien financiers in whose interests the war had been undertaken were the "better" for what Great Britain did and suffered; but of moral betterment—of ethical and social improvement—there was not the faintest sign. Rather the contrary. There was a vehement reaction from the discipline of war, and it expressed itself in unbounded self-indulgence. Various influences, social and personal and economic, combined to produce the result; and it pervaded, from the highest to the lowest, all the grades of society, except those which have nothing to spend. Never, since the reign of George IV., has England abandoned herself so completely to fleshliness and ostentation and "a reprobate mind." The traces of this reaction survived even into the present reign. As a nation, we had refused to learn the lessons which war was designed to teach us, and we were learning them in a harder school. God grant that this time, we may profit by the discipline. I close with the words of a great orator, uttered in 1885, when public indignation was rising against a heinous form of national wrong-doing: "From England I expect a little; from England repentant I expect much."

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

"A Revolution of Feeling."

Justice, in an article dealing with Socialist opinion in Germany and Austria, says:—

News from Holland, obtained from active comrades who have been in communication with German Social-Democrats, convinces us that the views expressed by the anti-militarist minority have gained ground, the truth is beginning to dawn on the German Socialists, and that in certain quarters a revolution of feeling is taking place. A conference of Socialist journalists, recently convened in Switzerland, decided to start a press campaign against the annexation of Belgium in the event of Germany being successful, but this decision has not yet been translated into action, owing to the influence of the trade unions, which have had generally a reactionary attitude on later events. This information comes from authorised Dutch reports. Bernstein and Kautsky, who declared in favour of the war credits, are now striving to stem the tide of disordered jingoism which continues to surge in the great mass of the organisation. Bernstein particularly is said to have stated that the unhappiest day of his life was that of a few years ago, when he proclaimed that Germany must arm herself to defend her "kultur" against Slavism.

"IN FEAR OF HIS LIFE."

Austrian Emperor and His
Murmuring Subjects.

Paris, January 19.—The *Matin* publishes an account of the visit to Vienna of a special correspondent who wished to see the Emperor Francis Joseph. He says:—

"Gone is the former deep adoration of the people which was displayed at every appearance of the Emperor; ended are the battles in the streets born of the desire to approach him more closely; finished are the cheers and cries of joy which only a little while ago were raised on his passage by a delirious crowd swarming round the aged Sovereign."

"If he still has an escort it is composed of plain clothed policemen or women and mothers in mourning. The silent demonstrations will soon give way to hostile cries, the forerunners of the downfall. Francis Joseph is afraid. He has gone to earth at Schoenbrunn. Formerly he went thither for reasons of health. Now he lives there as a measure of precaution. Francis Joseph goes in fear of his life."

"The Slavs are no longer the only enemy to be feared. The Czechs and Hungarians are murmuring. The clandestine excursions and arrests carried on wholesale recently in Bohemia have but fortified in the soul of the Czech the desire for liberty. The Hungarians for their part are beginning to grasp that they have been tricked. Instead of the promised victory they see their country invaded and condemned to devastation and ruin."

WANTED PAPER MONEY.

Chinese Bookseller's Scandalous Behaviour.

This morning, at the Police Court, before Mr. Hazeland, Yeung Chow, bookseller on the Kowloon Ferry Wharf, was charged with assaulting Miss Robertson, daughter of Major Robertson. Miss Robertson said that on the first day of the Races she went into the defendant's shop to purchase a Race Book, the cost of which was one dollar. She tendered a silver dollar in payment, but the defendant refused to take it. She turned to go out of the shop, when the defendant seized her by the arm and said "No can," and subsequently barred her way out.

His Worship:—It is obvious what he wanted was a paper dollar.

Witness:—He said he wanted paper money.

The defendant, asked what he had to say, said that he had to take paper money, as those were his master's instructions, and if he had taken the silver dollar he would have lost money when he came to hand over to his master. He asked the complainant to leave the Race Book behind, and she left the book there and went away. He denied that he took hold of her arm at all.

The magistrate told the defendant that his conduct was disgraceful—scandalous; and fined him \$25, or, in default, a month's imprisonment.

THE FRENCH CONSUL CASE.

How the Trouble Arose.

In the case in which Mr. Gaston Liebert was sued in the Summary Court, yesterday, for the sum of \$1,000, as damages for assault and battery of a Chinese, after the lawyers had had a consultation, Mr. Lewis said that on the day in question the Consul had changed his office, and on this, the first day in the new offices, he went to the lavatory attached thereto and found plaintiff there. He believed at the time that the place was for the exclusive use of Europeans, and he was annoyed to see a Chinese there. He requested the plaintiff to leave, but he refused, saying that he had as much right there as anybody else. There was some slight bother, and the defendant, resenting the attitude of the Chinese, assaulted him. Of course, legally, there was liability.

Mr. Goldring said that, as his friend had taken up that attitude, there was no objection.

Judgment was given for the plaintiff for the sum of \$100, by consent, the sum being paid into Court.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENT.

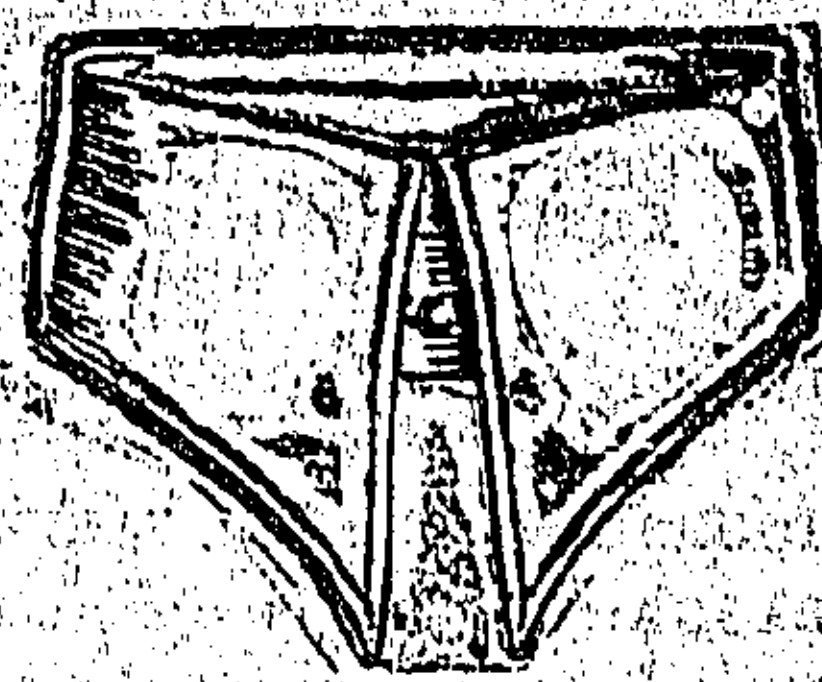
G. B. TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

The Institute will re-open on Thursday, the 11th of March. Students should attend at Queen's College at 6 p.m. on that date, for enrolment.

Copies of Prospectus and Entry Forms may be obtained on application to the Director of the Institute at the Education Department.

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The S.S. "Sangala," tons 5,184, Capt. Milne, R.N.R., will be des-
patched for Shanghai, Vladivostok, Kobe & Moji on the 30th March.

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The S.S. "Orissa," tons 5,436, Capt. Langlands, will be des-
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TUESDAY, 9th MARCH.

5.30 p.m. Fatshan. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

WEDNESDAY, 10th MARCH.

8.00 a.m. Heungshan. | 8.00 a.m. Honam.
5.30 p.m. Kinshan. | 5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

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N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 8
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VICTORIA, B.O. and SEATTLE via S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama	Aki Maru Capt. Noma Tamba Maru Capt. Nagasawa	T. 12,500 TUES., 23rd Mar. at noon. T. 12,500 TUES., 6th April at noon.
SYDNEY & MEL- BOURNE, via Manila, Thurs- day Island, and Townsville and Brisbane	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	T. 13,500 TUES., 16th Mar. at 4 p.m. T. 9,600 FRI., 9th April at 4 p.m.
CALCUTTA via S'pore, Penang & Rangoon	Tosa Maru Capt. Takano	T. 12,000 TUESDAY, 23rd Mar.
BOMBAY via Singa- pore, Malacca and Colombo	Kanagawa Maru Capt. Tozawa	T. 12,500 TUESDAY, 19th Mar.
MOJI & Kobe	Iyo Maru Capt. Okamoto	T. 12,500 TUESDAY, 9th Mar.
S'hai and Kobe	Sanuki Maru Capt. Date	T. 12,500 FRIDAY, 12th Mar.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	T. 9,600 MON., 15th Mar. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe & Yokohama	Atsuta Maru Capt. Yoshikawa	T. 16,000 WED., 10th Mar. at 5 p.m.

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PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

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Suwa	25,000 "	" 25th March
Atsuta	16,000 "	" 8th April
Yasaka	25,000 "	" 22nd April
Miyasaki	16,000 "	" 6th May
Kitano	16,000 "	" 20th May
Fushima	25,000 "	" 3rd June

FOR AMERICA.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Aki Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 23rd March
Tamba	12,500 "	" 6th April
Yokohama	12,500 "	Thursday 15th April
Sado	12,500 "	Tuesday 4th May
Awa	12,500 "	" 18th May

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TIENSIN	Kueichow	10th Mar. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Luchow	11th Mar. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Shaohsing	13th Mar. at d'light
HOIHOW & FAKHOI	Wenchow	13th Mar. at 10 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	16th Mar. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhu," "Taming,"
and "Teau." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric
fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teau."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui"
and "Chenan" and the S.S. "Kanchow," "Liangchow,"
"Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation,
with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the
State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service
between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong
for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking
Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern
China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the
inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36.

Agents.

Hongkong 9th Mar., 1915

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Arrives on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjilatjap	JAVA	1st half Mar.	JAPAN	1st half Mar.
Tjilmanoeck	S'HAU	1st half Mar.	JAVA	1st half Mar.
Tjikini	JAVA	1st half Mar.	S'HAU	1st half Mar.
Tjilwong	JAPAN	1st half Mar.	JAVA	2nd half Mar.
Tjitaroem	JAVA	2nd half Mar.	S'HAU	2nd half Mar.
Tjipanas	JAVA	2nd half Mar.	JAPAN	2nd half Mar.
Tjibodas	JAVA	2nd half Apr.	JAPAN	2nd half Apr.
Tjikembang	JAVA	2nd half Apr.	S'HAU	2nd half Apr.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and
have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All
steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through
rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

115

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 23rd March.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 13th April.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 18 knots	" 27th April.

Steamers via Shanghai leave at noon.

Steamers via Manila leave at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£60. " " £68.10.

" " San Francisco £45. " " £48.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of
turning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from
Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSION-
ARIES etc.ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal
Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of
charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, MANZANILLO,
SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO. THENCE
BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Anyo Maru 18,500 - 15 knots Wednesday, 10th March

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

K. DOI, Acting Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Aldenhams	—	—
St. Albans	—	12th March.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensur-
ing a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are
lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric
Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.,

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the
Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers,
Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain.	Leaving.
Haiyang	A. E. Hodgins	TUES., 9th Mar. at 1 p.m.
Haiching	W. G. Passmore	FRI., 12th Mar. at 1 p.m.
Haikan	J. W. Evans	TUES., 16th Mar. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Steamships.	Captain.	Leaving.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	WED., 10th Mar. at 1 p.m.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	SUN., 14th Mar. at 10 a.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near

Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, Laprak & Co.,

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

A Cargo of Chinese Eggs.

The s.s. Broadvale has arrived
in the Port of London from China
with 15,000 cases of eggs, 9,218
tins of eggs in yolk, and 40,000
cases of frozen poultry.

American Officers for China

Coasters.

The hurried departure for Eng-
land of numerous officers of the
merchant service in far eastern
waters, for the purpose of accept-
ing commissions in either the
regular or volunteer naval service
of Great Britain, has left a cor-
responding number of berths
vacant on those vessels, the
owners of which are making
efforts to fill with Americans,
says the *Cable News* American.

More than a score of officers hold-

ing American tickets have already

accepted positions with the J.M.

line, the B and S company, and

under the flag of the China Mar-

chants' Steam Navigation Com-

pany, the superintendent of the

latter line being Captain Lund, an

American. Interest in the Philip-

pines is keen over the situation

on the China coast, especially as

Captain Lund is in correspond-

ence with a number of deck and

engine room officers now holding

berths in government vessels in

the Philippines. These men are an

exceptionally fine body of veteran

seafaring men, familiar with far

eastern waters from the Siberian

seas to the Suez, and who would

be a welcome addition to the

staff of the China coast companies.

A dozen officers now serving as

mates in Philippine waters hold

licences as extra masters both

British and American, while chief

engineers who hold tickets of un-

limited tonnage are numbered by

scores. Should these officers ac-

cept the positions and induce-

ments held out to them by the

representatives of the China com-

panies the government service in

the Philippines would be badly

crippled. The army transport

service in this department will

be especially hard hit by

the exodus of officers which

seems certain from the ships with

the tri-coloured band on their

stacks, and the economy prevail-

ing in that service may prove to

be a false economy, should the

best men under the flag decide

to accept berths in foreign ships.

The owners of the China coast

lines are aware of the semi-

dissatisfaction existing on the

government ships over the policy

in force, and are making efforts

to pick the officers for their own

service who are best adapted for

that work. The economy to which

these officers take exception seems

to be that of requiring officers

who hold an appointment at a

stated salary to serve on other

vessels at a lesser remuneration.

To Meet Panama Canal

Regulations.

Berthing accommodations for
officers and crews on vessels
measured for canal certificates
must be designed by lettering, on
a plate or otherwise, to show
which officer uses each room.
Article XI of the "Rules for the
Measurement of Vessels for the
Panama Canal" specifies that no
space shall be deducted from
the gross tonnage unless the
use to which it is exclusively
devoted has been appropriately
designated by official marking.
The navigation laws of the United
States specify the designations
and marking of spaces on vessels,
and these have been followed in
the rules for canal measurement.
Each room should be designated
with the terms appearing on the
third page of the certificate,
under the heading, "Deductions
from Gross Tonnage," so that
the certificate may be
readily checked. Small lettering
on plates is all that is necessary,
and most vessels have men on
board who are capable of doing
the making. Several vessels
which have been measured before
coming to the canal have had
these designations carved in the
woodwork, an elaborate and ex-
pensive method, and attention is
called to the fact that this method
is unnecessarily expensive and
may very well be avoided.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed

Rindon Haddock, Kippers &c.

ALEXANDRA CAFE.

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).
 For Steamship On
 SHANGHAI via Swatow Kwongsang Thu., 11th Mar. at 10 a.m.
 HOIHOW & Haiphong Taksang Thu., 11th Mar. at 10 a.m.
 SHANGHAI Choysang Fri., 12th Mar. at 10 a.m.
 MANILA Loongsang Sat., 13th Mar. at 3 p.m.
 KOBE & Moji Loongsang Tue., 16th Mar. at 10 a.m.
 S'PORE, Pang & Calcutta Yatsing Tue., 16th Mar. at 3 p.m.
 TIENTSIN via Weihaiwei Chipshing Wed., 17th Mar. at 10 a.m.
 TIENTSIN Cheongsing Fri., 19th Mar. at 10 a.m.
 MANILA Yuensang Sat., 20th Mar. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
 * Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
 † Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dally, Weihaiwei.
 ‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Duta, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.
 For Freight or Passage.

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
 Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
 Subject to change without Notice.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARD.

For Steamship Date of Departure
 LONDON Carnarvonshire 11th April.
 LONDON Monmouthshire 5th June.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.
 For freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.
 Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9. Agents.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
 Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.
 For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.
 Telephone No. 215. Agents.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING Co. OF HONGKONG, Ltd.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGE-MASTERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK

78' x 88' x 34'

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

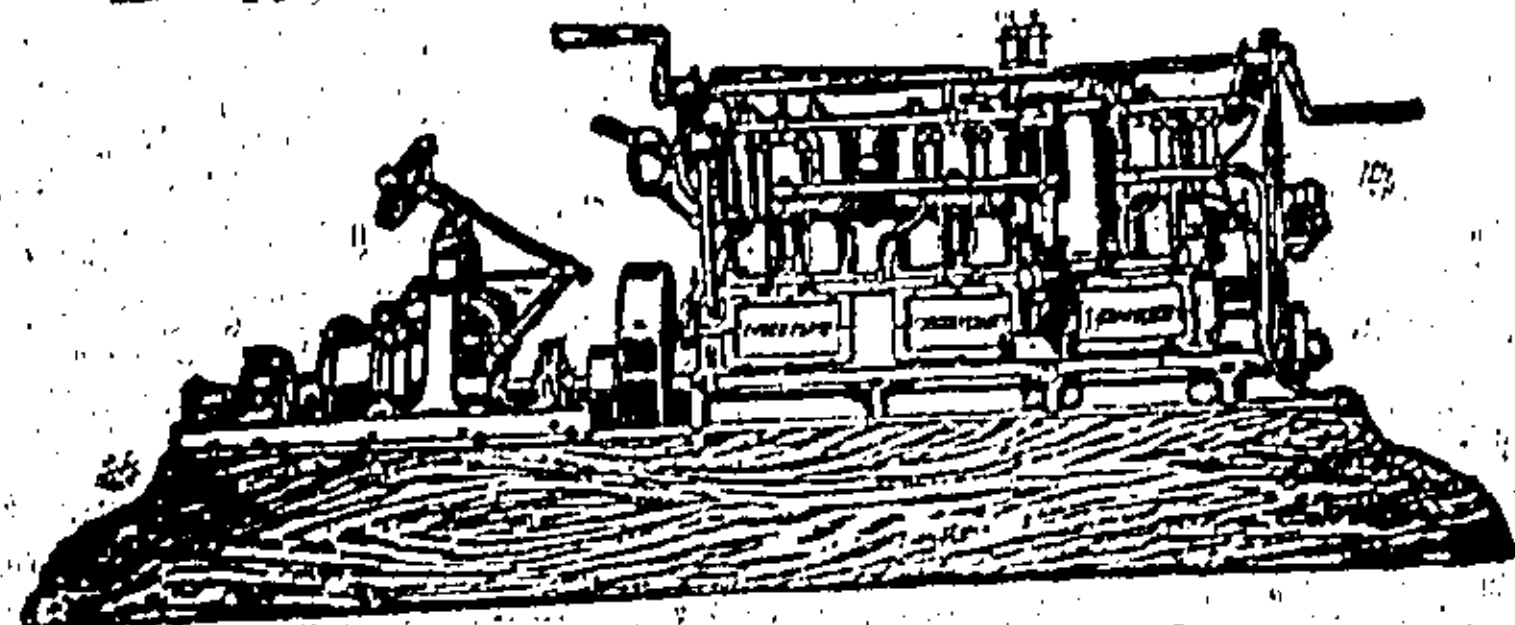
THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.

50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS for: JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 150 H. P.
 As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.



C.S. type Motor and Reserve Gear.

B.H.P. Paraffin 70. Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
 MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager

11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOODOCK."

TELEPHONE No. 221.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
M'les, L'don via S'pore etc.	Mishima M.	N. Y. K.	11, Mar.
Marseilles, London & Liverpool	C. of Corinth	B. L. L.	20, Mar.
L'don, S'pore, via P'ang, Obo, &c.	Namur	P. & O.	31, Mar.
London	Carshire	J. M. Co.	11, Apr.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Victoria, B.C., & Tacoma, etc.	Mexico M.	O.S.K.	9, Mar.
San Francisco via Shanghai etc.	Korea	P. M. Co.	9, Mar.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile	Anyo M.	T. K. K.	10, Mar.
Ports via Japan	Chiyo M.	T. K. K.	23, Mar.
San Francisco via Shanghai etc.	St. Egbert	D. & Co.	25, Mar.
New York via Panama Canal	Minnesota	N. Y. K.	27, Mar.
Seattle via Nagasaki etc.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	27, Apr.
San Francisco via M'la & Japan &c.			

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	12, Mar.
Australian Ports via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	16, Mar.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Chinhua	B. & S.	9, Mar.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haiyang	D. L. Co.	9, Mar.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Orissa	D. S. Co.	10, Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Atsuta M.	N. Y. K.	10, Mar.
Moji & Kobe	Iyo M.	N. Y. K.	10, Mar.
Ningpo	Szechuen	B. & S.	10, Mar.
Hoihow & Haiphong	Tak-ang	J. M. Co.	11, Mar.
Shanghai	Nubia	P. & O.	12, Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Choysang	J. M. Co.	12, Mar.
Shanghai & Kobe	Polynesien	M. M.	12, Mar.
Singapore, Mauritius & South	Sanuki M.	N. Y. K.	12, Mar.
African Ports			
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Salamis	B. L. L.	12, Mar.
Moji & Kobe	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	15, Mar.
S'hai, Y'hama, Kobe and Moji	Banri M.	D. & Co.	16, Mar.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Itoia	D. S. Co.	16, Mar.
Kobe and Moji	Yat-hing	J. M. Co.	16, Mar.
Shanghai, Y'hama, Kobe & Moji	Fooshing	J. M. Co.	16, Mar.
S'pore, Pang R'gon & Calcutta	Umoria	D. S. Co.	22, Mar.
Shanghai	Tosa M.	N. Y. K.	23, Mar.
Shanghai	Tijpanas	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijkaroom	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijkembang	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijkmanok	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Tijlatjap	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijkini	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Java	Tijkilwong	J.O.J. L.	S. half O.

TO SAIL

"INDRA" LINE LIMITED.

TO

BOSTON & NEW YORK, VIA
 PANAMA CANAL.

THE Steamship

"INDRAKUALA"

will sail on the 9th March, 1915.

For freight, passage and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. 9.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1915.

ELLERMAN LINE.

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
 TO
 MARSEILLES, LONDON & LIVERPOOL.

For Steamship Sails
 MARSEILLES & LONDON..... City of Corinth 20th March.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1915

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. s.s. NUBIA left Singapore for this Port on the 6th instant, p.m., with the outward English Mail, and is due here on the 15th instant at about daylight.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The T. K. K. s.s. TENYO-MARU will next leave for San Francisco, via usual ports, on Tuesday, 15th April, at noon.

The Barber Line s.s. BOLTON CASTLE for Hongkong via Panama Canal left New York on the 25th January and is therefore due to arrive here about the beginning of April.

The s.s. ITOLA sailed from Calcutta on the 20th ult., and may be expected here on or about the 11th March.

The T. K. K. s.s. SHINYO MARU will next leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via usual ports, on Tuesday 11th May, at noon.

The T. K. K. s.s. CHIYO MARU will sail for San Francisco via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama and Honolulu on Tuesday, 23rd March, at noon.

The s.s. SANGOLA sailed from Calcutta on the 3rd inst., and may be expected here on or about the 25th inst.

The s.s. ORISSA from Shanghai and Kobe left Moji on the 4th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 10th inst.

The E. & A. s.s. EMPIRE left Sydney for this Port (via Queensland Ports and Manila) on 6th inst., and may be expected to arrive here on or about 28th inst.

TO SAIL.

THE "INDRA" LINE Ltd.

For Boston & New York,
 via Suez.

THE Steamship

will be despatched as above on Saturday.

For Freight, Passage and Further Particulars, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON

& CO., LTD.

Agents.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 9.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1915.

TO SAIL.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S

STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE INTERMEDIATE STEAMSHIP

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR
 VANCOUVER

Accepting Cargo and Passengers for Canada, the United States, West Indies, London, etc.

Subsequent dates of sailing will be announced later.

Passage Rates:—
 VANCOUVER £31; LONDON £43 & £45.

Rates to other points furnished upon application.

For Freight or Passage apply—

D. W. CRADDOCK.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1915.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON,
 VIA PANAMA

For Freight etc. apply to

THE BANK LINE LIMITED

General Agents.

Hongkong, 29th January, 1915.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Tillatjap, Dut. s.s. 2,470, F. E. O. van Scheunbeck, 28th ult.—Batavia, 24th Jan. Sugar—J. C. J. L.	Chipsing, Br. s.s. 1,199, R. Y. Anderson, 5th inst.—Swatow, 5th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Unas, Br. s.s. 2,897, P. Stewart, 2nd inst.—San Francisco, 31st Jan. Fuel oil—S. O. Co.	Salamis, Br. s.s. 4,700, J. A. Gardiner, 8th inst.—South Africa, 20th Jan. Gen.—Bank Line.
Rokkusan Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,147, S. Macdonald, 4th inst.—Hongkong, 2nd inst. Coal—Bradley & Co.	Yei Maru No. 2, Jap. s.s. 1,145, Itari, 7th inst.—M'la, 4th inst. Coal—M. B. K.
Mexico City, Br. s.s. 3,179, N. A. Starkey, 4th inst.—Vancouver, 22nd Jan. Gen.—M. B. G. K.	Chingchow, Br. s.s. 1,125, J. Doyle, 7th inst.—Kwangyoo, 4th inst. Lime Stone—S. T. & Co.
Hong Bao, Br. s.s. 2,056, Egdom, 6th inst.—Singapore, Gen.—Chinese.	Assaye, Br. s.s. 4,389, J. J. Caldwell, 8th inst.—Bombay, 20th ult. Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
Chinhua, Br. s.s. 1,323, Finlayson, 6th inst.—Manila, Gen.—B. & S.	Indrakuala, Br. s.s. 3,607, A. Smith, 5th inst.—Shanghai, 4th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Waishing, Br. s.s. 1,170, Picknell, 6th inst.—Bangkok, Rice—J. M. & Co.	Glennalloch, Br. s.s. 1,434, Bainbridge, 8th inst.—Singapore, 2nd inst. Gen.—Chinese.
Rubi, Am. s.s. 1,408, J. Miller, 5th inst.—Saloon, 1st inst. Rice—S. T. & Co.	
Taksang, Br. s.s. 977, W. McGuire, 6th inst.—Hoihow, Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Feiching, Chinese s.s. 980, Balnes, 6th inst.—Canton, Gen.—O.M.S. Co.	
Haiyang, Br. s.s. 1,362, A. E. Hodgins, 7th inst.—Swatow, 6th inst. Gen.—D. L. & Co.	
Hue, Fr. s.s. 749, A. Cornelissen, 6th inst.—Haiphong, 5th inst. Gen.—A. R. Marly.	
Frithjof, Norw. s.s. 891, J. Kristensen, 6th inst.—Bangkok, 24th ult. Rice—T. & Co.	

Over 30 years ago the late Lord Rossmore directed to the Hon. Mr. J. M. D. CURE, and every year brings similar letters to-day.

HIMROD'S CURE for ASTHMA

PAKED FOR 40 YEARS.

Sold in tin by all Chemists and Stores throughout the Country.

Beware of Imitations.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1: A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.
 All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.
 Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF KEEL BLOCS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OF WATER AT LOW TIDE	DEPTH OF WATER AT HIGH TIDE	WIDTH OF TIDE	WIDTH OF TIDE
KOWLOON						
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700'	{ 14' top bottom }	20'	18' 6"	7' 6"	7' 6"
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	271'	14'	18'	16' 6"	7' 6"	7' 6"
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	241'	14'	18'	16' 6"	7' 6"	7' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	220'	14'	18'	16' 6"	7' 6"	7' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	220'	14'	18'	16' 6"	7' 6"	7' 6"
SAI-KOK-SUI						
Compass Slip, Dock	240'	14'	18'	16' 6"	7' 6"	7' 6"
ABERDEEN						
Hong Dock	620'	14'	18'	16' 6"	7' 6"	7' 6"
Launceston Dock	620'	14'	18'	16' 6"	7' 6"	7' 6"

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager,

R. M. DYER B.Sc., M.I.N., Kowloon Dock Hongkong.

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON.

Telephone No. 1 K.

TOWN OFFICE: QUEEN'S BUILDINGS. Telephone No. 20, Hongkong.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

CHINA SUGAR REFINING
CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

The Thirty-Seventh Ordinary Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Pedder Street, on Wednesday, the 24th March at noon for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 11th to 24th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
General Agents.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1915.

LUZON SUGAR REFINING
CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

The Thirty-Third Ordinary Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Pedder Street, on Wednesday the 24th March at 12.15 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 11th to 24th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
General Agents.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1915.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
CO., Ltd.

The Forty-Sixth Meeting of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, on THURSDAY, the 25th March, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 25th March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
C. PEMBERTON,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1915.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE
CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The Forty-Sixth Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the undersigned at 12.30 p.m. on Thursday, the 18th instant.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 4th to the 18th instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915.

NOTICES.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

ORGAN
RECITAL

MONDAY, MARCH 15TH,
AT 5.30 P.M.

Don't forget after the Show
array and light refreshments
AT THE CAFE
Upper 7th Floor

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.

Under the distinguished patronage of H.E. the Governor,
Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G.

HENRY DALLAS

PRESENTS

R. B. SALISBURY'S COMPANY,

"THE QUAINTS"

LAST FIVE NIGHTS! LAST FIVE NIGHTS!

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

(TUESDAY), MARCH 9th,

"THE QUAINTS" THIRD PROGRAMME.

NOTE!

SATURDAY, MARCH 13TH,

SPECIAL CHILDREN'S MATINEE!

at 3.30 p.m.

Prices:—Stalls and Circle: \$2. Pit and Gallery: \$1.

Plans now open at MOUTRIE'S.

THEATRE ROYAL,
HONGKONG.

SATURDAY, APRIL 3RD,
AT 9 P.M.

GRAND EVENING CONCERT.

PROCEEDS TO GO TO

ALLIED FORCES' TOBACCO FUND.

Under the distinguished patronage of H.E. the Governor,
Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G., H.E. Major-General Kelly, C.B., and
Commodore Anstruther, C.M.G.

Special programme by well-known local artists, concluding with an
amusing Sketch, entitled:

"PACKING UP"

as performed with great success in London and abroad.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

PERFORMANCES OF A CHARMING
OPERA

Will be given at the French Convent, by the Children,

on

WEDNESDAY, March 17th, at 4 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 19th, at 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 20th, at 6 p.m.

IN AID OF THE VICTIMS OF THE WAR.

Admission, Children 30 cents. Adults \$1.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY, 9th March.

The Exciting & Thrilling Film

REDEMPTION OF WHITE HAWK

in 2 Parts—Length 2,000 Feet.

Pathe's Picture.

DESPERATE STRATAGEM.

Pathe's New War Films.

LOOK OUT FOR ROCAMBOLE.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

Commencing Saturday, 6th March,

"CURSED GOLD"

in 3 Parts—Length 5,000 Feet.

a powerful, interesting & great exciting drama.

"THE VICAR'S DAUGHTER"

in 3 Parts—Length 5,000 Feet.

another powerful drama.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, February 10, 1915.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut,—Mei Lung Pa	lb.	19
" Corned,—Ham Ngau Yuk	"	19
" Roast,—Shiu	"	17
" Breast,—Ngau Lam	"	15
" Soup,—Tong Yuk	"	20
" Steak,—Ngau Yuk Pa	"	30
" do,—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	"	24
" Sausages,—Ngau Cheung	"	24
Bullock's Brains,—No	per set	10
" Tongue, fresh,—Ngau Li	esch	50
" corned,—Ham Ngau Li	"	80
" Head,—Ngau Tau	"	1.00
" Heart,—Ngau Sum	"	15
" Lump,—Ngau Kin	"	20
" Feet,—Ngau Keuk	each	11
" Kidneys,—Ngau Yiu	"	11
" Tail,—Ngau Mei	"	18
" Liver,—Ngau Kon	"	13
" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	"	6
Calves' Head & Feet,—Ngau-tai-tau-keuk	set	\$1.00
Mutton Chop,—Yeung Fui Kwai	"	15
" Leg,—Yeung Fui	"	25
" Shoulder,—Yeung Shan	"	24
" Saddle...	"	27
Pigs Chidlings,—Chu Chong	"	27
" Brains,—Chu No	per set	24
" Feet,—Chu Keuk	"	13
" Fry,—Chu Chap	"	15
" Head,—Chu Tau	"	16
" Heart,—Chu Sam	each	11
" Kidneys,—Chu Yiu	"	18
" Liver,—Chu Kon	"	28
Pork Chop,—Chu Pai Kwai	"	24
" Corned,—Ham Chu Yuk	"	28
" Leg,—Chu Poi	"	20
" Fat or Lard,—Chu Yau	"	20
Sheep's Head and Feet,—Yeung Tau Keuk	set	60
" Heart,—Yeung Sam	each	8
" Kidneys,—Yeung Yiu	"	12
" Liver,—Yeung Kon	"	28
Sucking Pigs to order—Chu Tsai	"	20
" Mutton,—Shang Ngau Yau	"	28
" Mutton,—Shang Yeung Yau	"	28
" Veal,—Ngau Tsai Yuk	"	19
" Sausages,—Ngau Tsai Cheung	"	20
" Lard,—Chu Yau	"	20

POULTRY.

Chicken,—Kai Tsai	lb.	30
Capons, Large, Small,—Sin Kai	"	30
Ducks,—Ap	"	20
Doves,—Pan Kai	"	18
Eggs, Hen,—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	20
Fowls, Canton,—Kai	lb.	34
" Hainan,—Hoi Nam Kai	"	30
" Geese,—Ngo	"	24
Pigeons, Canton,—Pak Kap	each	28
" Hoihow,—Hoi How Pak Kap,	"	25
" Snipe,—Sha Tsui	each	20
Turkeys, Cook,—Fo Kai Kung	lb.	60
" Hen, " Na	"	45

FISH.

Barbel,—Ka Yu	lb.	18
Bream,—Pin Yu	"	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish,—Hoi Sin Yu	"	15
Carp,—Li Yu	"	20
Catfish,—Chik Yu	"	12
Codfish,—Mun Yu	"	14
Crabs,—Hoi	"	26
Cuttle Fish,—Muk Yu	"	18
Dab,—Sha Mang Yu	"	12
Dace,—Wong Mei Lap	"	13
Dog Fish,—Tui To Sha	"	10
Eels, Conger,—Hoi Man	"	13
" Fresh water,—Tain Sui Yu	"	18
Kels, Yellow,—Wong Sin	"	32
Frogs,—Tin Kai	"	33
Garoupa,—Shek Pan	"	40
Gudgeon,—Pak Kap Yu	"	16
Herrings,—Teo Pak	"	20
Halibut,—Cheung Kwan Kap	"	20
Labrus,—Wong Fa Yu	"	18
Loach,—Wu Yu	"	28
Lobsters,—Lung Ha	"	28
Mackerel,—Chi Yu	"	20
Milk Fish,—Mong Yu	"	32
Mullet,—Chai Yu	"	18
Oysters,—Shang Ho	"	22
Parrot Fish,—Kai Kung Yu	"	12
Perch,—Tan Lo	"	18
Pike,—Fa Pau Fong	"	16
Plaice,—Pan Yu	"	15
Pomfret, Black,—Hak Chong	"	28
Pomfret, White,—Fak Chong	"	28
Prawns,—Ming Ha	"	38
Ray,—Fai Pa Sha	"	10
Rock Fish,—Shek Kiu Kung	"	15
Roach,—Chun Yu	"	10
Salmon,—Ma Yau	"	30
Shark,—Sha Yu	"	7
Skate,—Po Yu	"	8
Shrimps,—Ha	"	25
Snapper,—Lap Yu	"	28
Soles,—Tat Sha Yu	"	28
Tench,—Wan Yu	"	18
Turbot,—Cho. How Yu	"	18
Turtles, small, fresh water,—Keuk Yu	"	60

FRUITS.

Almonds,—Bang Yan	lb.	35
Apples (California)—Fam Shan Ping Kho	"	18
" (Chefoo)—Tir Chun Ping Kho	"	18
" Small,—Hoi Tong	"	18
Bananas, fragrant, Canton,—San Shing Heung Chia	lb.	10
" (brides), Macao,—San Heung Chia	"	10
Chestnuts, Chinese,—Fong Lat	"	10

肉食

Caramails,—Yeung To	each	12
Coconuts,—Ye Tao	lb.	30
Grapes,—Po Tai Tsz	"	10
Lemons, China,—Ling Mang	"	8
" America,—Kam Shan Ling Mang	"	10
Lichees Dried,—Lai Chi, small Stone	lb	28
" Fresh	"	10
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ching	"	5
" Sweet	"	8
Pears, (American), Kiu San Shoo Lay	"	10
" (Canton), Cookin,—Sha Li	"	10
Peasants,—Fa Shang	"	10
Perseimmons Large,—Hung Tsz	"	10
Pine-apples, 1st quality,—Fai Ti Po Lo	each	10
" 2nd	"	10
Plantain,—Tai Chiu	"	10
Plums,—Swatow, Hung Lai	"	14
Pumelo, Siam,—Chim Lo Yau	each	14
" Shanghai,—Lo Kwai	"	15
Walnuts,—Hop To	"	15
" Green,—Sang Hop Tso	"	15
Water Melon,—(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each	10

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	lb	8
" Cheuk	"	8
Beans, (French), Macao,—Oh Mou Pin Tsz	"	8
" (French) Shanghai,—Sheung Hai Pin	"	8
" Sprout,—Ah Choi	"	8
" Long,—Tau Kok	"	10
Beet Root,—Hung Choi Tau	each	6
Bitter Squash,—Fa Kwa	"	8
Brinjals, Green,—Ching Yuen Kwa	"	6
" Red,—Hung Ke	"	8
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Ka—Tsoi	lb	10
Cabbage, Shanghai,—Ye Tsoi	"	14
Cane Shoots, bunch,—Kau Shun	"	6
Carrots,—Kam Shan	lb	6
Celery, Chinese,—Tong Kan Tsoi	"	8
Chillies Dried,—Kon Lap Chiu	"	25
" Red,—Hung Ka Chiu	"	10
" Green,—Ching Lap Chiu	"	8
Curry Stuff, English,—Ka Li Chu Liu	"	10
Cucumbers,—Ching Kwa	each	2
Garlic,—Sun Tau	lb	8
Ginger, young,—Sun Tso Keung	"	6
" old,—Lo Keung	"	9
Horse Radish, Shanghai,—Lik Kan	"	12
Indian Corn,—Suk Mai	each	1
Lettuce,—Yeung Shang Tsoi	"	1
Water Chestnuts,—Ma Tai	lb.	6
" Mandarin,—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	"	35
Mushrooms, Fresh,—Shang Cho Ko	"	35
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each	15
Okroes	lb	15
Onions Bombay,—Yeung Chong Tau	"	8
" Green,—Shang Chong	"	8
" Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	"	7
Parley,—Kun Tsoi	lb.	8
Green Peas,—Ching Tau	lb.	15
Potatoes, Sweet,—Fan Shu	"	3
" Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Shu Tsz	"	3
" Japan,—Yut Pan Shu Tsz	"	3
" American,—Fa Ki Shu Tsz	"	3
" Foochow,—Foo-chow Shu Tsz	"	3
Pumpkin,—Tong Kwa	"	3
Radish,—Hung Lo Pak Tsz	"	5
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	"	1
Sage,—Tsz So	"	1
Shallots,—Kon Chung Tau	"	8
Spinach,—Yin Tsoi	"	6
Tomatoes,—Fan Ka	"	6
Taro,—Wu Tau	"	4
Turnips, Punti, (Long)—Lo Pak	"	4
" English,—Yeung Lo Pak	"	4
Vegetable Marrow,—Chit Kwa	"	4
" (American)—Kam-san Chit Kwa	"	4
Water Cress,—Sai Yeung Tsoi	"	12
Lily root,—Lin Ngau	"	8
Yams,—Ta Shu	"	8
" English,—Yeung Kan Choi	"	1
" Tau	"	1

海鮮

Shrimp, Fresh	lb.	18
Crab, Fresh	"	18
Scallop, Fresh	"	18
Clam, Fresh	"	18
Sea Urchin, Fresh	"	18
Starfish, Fresh	"	18
Sea Anemone, Fresh	"	18
Sea Cucumber, Fresh	"	18
Sea Squid, Fresh	"	18
Sea Octopus, Fresh	"	18
Sea Eel, Fresh	"	18
Sea Snake, Fresh	"	18
Sea Turtle, Fresh	"	18
Sea Lion, Fresh	"	18
Sea Dog, Fresh	"	18
Sea Pig, Fresh	"	18
Sea Horse, Fresh	"	18
Sea Unicorn, Fresh	"	18
Sea Dragon, Fresh	"	18
Sea Phoenix, Fresh	"	18
Sea Qilin, Fresh	"	18
Sea Biao, Fresh	"	18
Sea Xing, Fresh	"	18
Sea Kun, Fresh	"	18
Sea Jin, Fresh	"	18
Sea Zi, Fresh	"	18
Sea Wu, Fresh	"	18
Sea Gui, Fresh	"	18
Sea Xue, Fresh	"	18
Sea Mu, Fresh	"	18
Sea He, Fresh	"	18
Sea Zhi, Fresh	"	18
Sea Chou, Fresh	"	18
Sea Jing, Fresh	"	18
Sea Dong, Fresh	"	18
Sea Niu, Fresh	"	18
Sea Mao, Fresh	"	18
Sea Shi, Fresh	"	18
Sea Wu, Fresh	"	18
Sea Gui, Fresh	"	18
Sea Xue, Fresh	"	18
Sea Mu, Fresh	"	18
Sea He, Fresh	"	18
Sea Zhi, Fresh	"	18
Sea Chou, Fresh	"	18
Sea Jing, Fresh	"	18
Sea Dong, Fresh	"	18
Sea Niu, Fresh	"	18
Sea Mao, Fresh	"	18
Sea Shi, Fresh	"	18
Sea Wu, Fresh	"	18
Sea Gui, Fresh	"	18
Sea Xue, Fresh	"	18
Sea Mu, Fresh	"	18
Sea He, Fresh	"	18
Sea Zhi, Fresh	"	18
Sea Chou, Fresh	"	18
Sea Jing, Fresh	"	18
Sea Dong, Fresh	"	18
Sea Niu, Fresh	"	18
Sea Mao, Fresh	"	18
Sea Shi, Fresh	"	18
Sea Wu, Fresh	"	18
Sea Gui, Fresh	"	18
Sea Xue, Fresh	"	18
Sea Mu, Fresh	"	18
Sea He, Fresh	"	18
Sea Zhi, Fresh	"	18
Sea Chou, Fresh	"	18
Sea Jing, Fresh	"	18
Sea Dong, Fresh	"	18
Sea Niu, Fresh	"	18
Sea Mao, Fresh	"	18
Sea Shi, Fresh	"	18
Sea Wu, Fresh	"	18
Sea Gui, Fresh	"	18
Sea Xue, Fresh	"	18
Sea Mu, Fresh	"	18
Sea He, Fresh	"	18
Sea Zhi, Fresh	"	18
Sea Chou, Fresh	"	18
Sea Jing, Fresh	"	18
Sea Dong, Fresh	"	18
Sea Niu, Fresh	"	18
Sea Mao, Fresh	"	18
Sea Shi, Fresh	"	

Commercial.

Philippine Hemp-Grading Law.

The U.S. Consul, George E. Anderson, Hongkong, states that in spite of the opposition of hemp buyers and shippers to the new Philippine law, designed to improve and standardise grades of hemp and other fibres, Government officials report that it is approved by hemp producers, and that its provisions are being promptly met. Inspectors provided for in the law have been sent into the provinces of Ambos Camarines, Albay, Sorsogon, Leyte, Samar, Cebu, Northern Mindanao, the two Ilocos Provinces, Iloilo, Tayabas, Batangas, and Cavite. The work has been started by a series of conferences between the fibre experts and local officials and fibre producers, at which the new law and its objects were carefully gone over. Later the experts visited individual producers and indicated to them the best methods of setting out, cultivating, and harvesting the plant, and stripping the fibre. Other representatives of the Government are making a thorough personal canvass of the grading and baling establishments. Requests have already been made by establishments and municipalities for samples of fibre officially graded, and many indicate their intention of conducting the work in accordance with the requirements of the new system. This legislation will undoubtedly revolutionise the Manila hemp trade of the world, and promises to have a far-reaching effect upon the market for other fibres, by reason of the comparison the latter must undergo with the scientifically selected and uniform grade samples established by the Philippine Government for hemp and manila.

Rubber.

London, Feb. 23.—The quotation for Plantation Rubber, First Latex, Standard Crepe, is 2s. 3d. Jan. 20.—The market for Plantation has been firm and dearer, with a fairly good demand, but is a little easier at the close. Standard No. 1. Crepe spot after being higher is now 2s. 2d. to 2s. 2d., and sellers (last years 2s. 5d.), February 2s. 2d. and sellers, February-March 2s. 2d. sellers, April-June 2s. 1d. and buyers, and July-December sellers at 2s. 0d. Smoked Sheet (ribbed) spot 2s. 4d. to 2s. 4d. and sellers, February 2s. 4d., February-June 2s. 3d., and July-December 2s. 2d. Para is dull and rather easier, Hard Fine spot closing 2s. 6d. sellers (last year 2s. 2d.). Deliveries show a notable increase, which will no doubt be progressive, as the accumulation caused by two months' absence of shipments to the United States becomes relieved, and the resources of the Port of London permit. The crops from the aoreages, planted 1909 and earlier, calculated as to 300 and 250 lb. per acre for Malaya and Sumatra, and one ton per 10 acres for the rest—that is, Java, Ceylon, Borneo, etc.—should be in the neighbourhood of 72,500 tons for 1915, writes the "India Rubber Journal." But as a fair acreage of Hevea, planted in Sumatra and Malaya during 1910, will be tapped during 1915 if prices are maintained near the present level, it may be advisable to place the total plantation crop at approximately 80,000 tons for 1915.

The "Investors' Guardian," reviewing 1914, says rubber registrations have fallen into insignificance, accounting for only £140,000 of capital in the second half year, and for £439,000 in the first half.

The Late Mr. P. H. Holt's Estate. Mr. Philip Henry Holt, of Croxteth Gate, Ullet-road, Liverpool, lately a partner in the Ocean Steamship Company (Holt's Blue Funnel Line), formerly a member of the Liverpool City Council, who died on Nov. 27, aged 83 years, left estate valued at £235,853 gross, of which the net personally has been sworn at £234,600. Probate of his will has been granted to his nephews, Mr. Robert Dunning Holt, Mr. Richard Dunning Holt, and Mr. Charles Booth, jun.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS FA.—SALES B.—BUYERS N.—NOMINAL

STOCK	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1914. Highest	1914. Lowest	1915. Highest 5th Mar. to now	1915. Lowest 5th Mar. to now	Last Dividend and Date
Banks.									
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	£800	12,000	\$125	all	855 July	700 Oct.	800	800	£2 3/- & 5/- bonus at ex 1/9/14 equal to \$27.27 for 1/2 year ending 31/12/14
Marine Insurances.									
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	357 1/2	10,000	\$50	50	350 Dec.	305 Oct.	357 1/2	357 1/2	Final of \$3 a/c 1912. Interim of \$18 a/c 1913.
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	1160	10,000	\$15	5	145 May	133 Jan.	160	160	Final of 10 p.c. making 20 p.c. for 1912
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	830	2,400	\$250	100	847 1/2 April	700 Oct.	830	830	Final of \$20 making \$50 for 1912 and Interim of \$30 for 1913
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	235	12,000	\$100	60	20 April	192 1/2 Jan.	235	235	Final of \$12 mak. \$15 for 1912 & Int. of \$3 for 1913
Fire Insurances.									
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	147 1/2	20,000	\$100	20	160 July	140 Oct.	150	147 1/2	\$10 for 1912
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	397 1/2	9,000	\$250	50	395 Feb.	368 April	397 1/2	395	\$27 for 1912
Shipping.									
China & Manila S.S. Co., Ltd.	147 1/2	30,000	\$25	all	10 Jan.	5 1/2 Dec.	7	6 1/2	\$1 for 1908
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	329	20,000	\$30	all	36 Mar.	27 1/2 Nov.	29	29	\$3 for year ending 30/6/14
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	22	80,000	\$15	all	29 1/2 Jan.	22 Dec.	22	22	Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts for year ending 31/12/14
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	57 1/2	60,000	\$5	all	79 Jan.	50 Sept.	77	77	Final of 3% making 6% on preferred shares & 5% on deferred shares for year 1913
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	57 1/2	3,797,610	\$1	all	106 1/2 Feb.	70/- Sept.	87 1/2	87 1/2	Interim of 1/- a/c 1914 C. No. 23
Singapore Ferry Company, Ltd.	37	40,000	\$10	all	49 Mar.	40 Nov.	37	7	\$1.70 per share and bonus of 30 cents per share for year ending 30/4/14
Refineries.									
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	110	20,000	\$100	all	96 1/2 Feb.	70 Nov.	111	110	\$3 for 1912
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	119	7,000	\$100	all	31 Jan.	17 Dec.	19	19	\$3 for 1897
Mining.									
Kailan Mining Administration	32/-	1,000,000	\$1	all	41/- Feb.	33/6 Dec.	32/-	32/-	Final of 5% Coupon No. 4. making 10% for year ending 30/6/14
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	33 1/2	200,000	\$1	all	310 Jan.	1.90 Nov.	3 1/2	3 1/2	1/2 for 1909
Tronoh Mines Ltd.	31/-	160,000	\$1	all	39/- Feb.	19/6 Nov.	31/-	27/6	1/- mak. 7/6 a/c 1913
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.									
Hongkong & W.P. & G. Co., Ltd.	45 1/2	60,000	\$50	all	89 Jan.	73 Nov.	65 1/2	65 1/2	\$3.50 for year 1913
H'kong & W.P. & G. Co., Ltd.	57 1/2	50,000	\$50	all	77 Jan.	53 Oct.	57	57	\$3 dividend for year 1913
S'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	52	55,700	t. 100	all	60 July	50 Dec.	52	52	Tls. 5 for 1913
S'hai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	92 1/2	65,000	t. 100	all	109 Jan.	82 1/2 Dec.	92 1/2	92 1/2	Interim of Tls 3 for 1913
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.									
Anglo French Lands	194	25,000	t. 100	t. 100	128 July	120 Dec.	120	120	Tls. 6 on 22.2.10
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	120	12,000	\$50	50	128 July	120 Dec.	120	120	\$2.50 for half year ending 31/12/14
H'kong Land Investment Co., Ltd.	110	50,000	\$100	all	117 1/2 July	98 Nov.	110	110	\$3 for year ending 31/12/14
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	66 1/2	150,000	\$10	all	94 Jan.	7 Nov.	66 1/2	66 1/2	45 cents for year 1914
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	44	60,000	\$50	50	45 1/2 Jan.	44 Feb.	41	41	\$3 for 1914
Shanghai Lands	107	78,000	t. 50	all	98 Dec.	89 Oct.	107	107	Interim of 5 p.c. for year end'g 30.6.13
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	68 1/2	12,500	\$50	all	73 June	66 Feb.	68 1/2	68 1/2	\$2.25 for half year ending 31.12.14
H'kong Central Estates	95	10,000	\$100	all	73 June	66 Feb.	95	95	\$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14
Cotton Mills.									
Ewe Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	136	20,000	t. 50	all	138 July	125 May	136	136	Tls. 12 for year ending 31/10/14
Hongkong Cotton Co.	66 1/2	125,000	\$10	all	84 Mar.	7 June	66 1/2	66 1/2	50 cents for 31/7/08
Kung Yik	124 1/2	75,000	t. 10	all	143 Jan.	11 Mar.	124 1/2	124 1/2	Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30/11/14
Laou Kung Mow	86	8,000	t. 100	all	110 Feb.	70 May	86	84	Tls. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons	89	40,000	t. 50	all	135 Feb.	70 Nov.	89	89	Tls. 10 for year ending 30/6/13
Miscellaneous.									
China Borneo Company, Ltd.	111	60,000	\$12	all	12 May	10 Dec.	11	11	\$1.20 for 1913
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	44	50,000	\$5	all	4.90 July	4 April	4	4	6% for year ending 28.2.06
Do. (Spec. shares)	111	50,000	\$1	all	9 Jan.	7 Nov.	7 1/2	7 1/2	70 cts. for 1914.
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	7 1/2	200,000	\$10	all	39 June	35 Aug.	35	35	\$1.50 for year ending 31/7/14
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	335	40,000	\$7 1/2	6	6.90 Jan.	5 Dec.	5.40	5.40	40 cts. for 1911.
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	5 1/2	400,000	\$10	all	49 Jan.	36 Nov.	42	42	\$1.80 per share for 1913
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	42	90,000	\$10	all	217 1/2 July	174 Dec.	190	180	Interim of \$2 1/2 a/c 1914
Hongkong Ice Company, Ltd.	190	5,000	\$25	all	25 June	22 Apr.	26	26	\$2 for 1913
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	326	60,000	\$10	all	13/- July	7/- Feb.	5.20	5.15	Final div. of 6d. making 7 1/2 p.c. for 1913
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	5.15	325,000	5/-	all	64 1/2 Mar.	28 Dec.	39	39	Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913
Langkate	39	250,000	g. 10	all	10 1/2 Jan.	9 1/2 June	10	10	80 cts. on fully paid shares and 8 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.14
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	10	25,000	\$10	all	93 cts. Jan.	75 cts. Dec.	10	10	None
Do (New)	11	50,000	\$10	all	—	—	—	—	\$1.50 for 1910.
Philippines Ltd.	35	75,000	\$10	all	—	—	—	—	None
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	36	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	None
Societe des Pulpes et Papiereries du Tonkin	220	13,200	\$50	all	—	—	—	—	None
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	34	20,000	\$5	all	5.00 June	4 Nov.	4	4	35 cts. for year ending 31.5.14
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	117	60,000	\$10	all	22 1/2 Feb.	17 Jan.	17	17	\$1.00 per share for year ending 31.12.1914
Watson and Co., Ltd.	87	90,000	\$10	all	8 1/2 April	6.90 Dec.	7	7	70 cts. for 1913
William Powell, Limited.	66 1/2	21,000	\$7	all	9 1/2 Jan.	6 1/2 Dec.	6 1/2	6 1/2	50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30.6.14
S. C. Morning Post	29	6,000	\$15	all	30 June	92 Dec.	29	29	\$1. Interim a/c year 31.8.14

WRIGHT & HORNBY.

Share and General Brokers.

6, Des Voeux Road Central. Tel. address, Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO NOON MAR. 9, 1915.

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

EXCHANGE.

9th March.

Selling	Demand India	135 1/2	T/T France	227 1/2	6 m/s. do	243 1/2
T/T	T/T Bombay	135 1/2	Demand Paris	228	Gold Leaf per tael	£57.20
Demand	Demand Bombay	135 1/2	On Haiphong	7 1/4 prem	Sovereign	£10.70 nom.
30 d/s	T/T Calcutta	135 1/2	On Saigon	7	Bar Silver ready	£23 5/8
60 d/s	Demand Calcutta	135 1/2	On Bangkok	85 1/2	forward	—
4 m/s	Demand Manila	89	Buying	—	—	—
T/T Shanghai	T/T San Francisco & N.Y.	43 1/2	4 m/s. L/C	1/10 1/4	SUBSIDIARY COINS.	—
Private 30 d/s sight	Demand New York	43 5/8	6 m/s. L/C	1/10 3/4	Chinese	20 cts. pieces £21 1/2
T/T Singapore	T/T Java	109 1/2	30 d/s San Francisco & N.Y.	1/10 5/8	Chinese	10 " £21 5/8
T/T Japan	T/T Marks	Nom.	4 m/s. Marks	Nom.	Hongkong 20 cts. pieces	£15 3/8
T/T India	Demand Germany	—	4 m/s. France	2.38 1/2	Hongkong 10 "	£15 1/2

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE:
36, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, LONDON, CALCUTTA, MANILA, CANTON, PANAMA, CEBU, PEKING, COLON, SAN FRANCISCO, HANKOW, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, KOBE, YOKOHAMA.

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS \$4,060,000

(U.S. Gold) \$7,310,000
All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd Oct. 1914

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.
Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000
Reserve Fund " 19,250,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches: Amoy, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, Lyons, Shanghai, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.
Agencies: Nagasaki, New York, Peking, San Francisco, Seoul, Tokyo, Yokohama.

Interest Allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EINSHI ONO, Manager.
Hongkong, 17th October, 1914.

NOTICES.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up...£1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application.)

The Office of TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. General Managers.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1908

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

10.00 AM to 10.00 AM, EVERY 15 MIN.

10.15 AM to 10.15 AM, EVERY 15 MIN.

10.30 AM to 10.30 AM, EVERY 15 MIN.

10.45 AM to 10.45 AM, EVERY 15 MIN.

11.00 AM to 11.00 AM, EVERY 15 MIN.

11.15 AM to 11.15 AM, EVERY 15 MIN.

11.30 AM to 11.30 AM, EVERY 15 MIN.

11.45 AM to 11.45 AM, EVERY 15 MIN.

12.00 PM to 12.00 PM, EVERY 15 MIN.

12.15 PM to 12.15 PM, EVERY 15 MIN.

12.30 PM to 12.30 PM, EVERY 15 MIN.

12.45 PM to 12.45 PM, EVERY 15 MIN.

1.00 PM to 1.00 PM, EVERY 15 MIN.

1.15 PM to 1.15 PM, EVERY 15 MIN.

1.30 PM to 1.30 PM, EVERY 15 MIN.

1.45 PM to 1.45 PM, EVERY 15 MIN.

2.00 PM to 2.00 PM, EVERY 15 MIN.

2.15 PM to 2.15 PM, EVERY 15 MIN.

2.30 PM to 2.30 PM, EVERY 15 MIN.

2.45 PM to 2.45 PM, EVERY 15 MIN.

3.00 PM to 3.00 PM, EVERY 15 MIN.

3.15 PM to 3.15 PM, EVERY 15 MIN.

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:

Sterling £1,500,000

